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Try one of our new Safety Razors.  
**Rider & Cotton,**  
65 MARKET STREET.

## DIES IN THE AMBULANCE.

Iofolla Expires On The Way To  
The Hospital.

Was Horribly Mangled By Dynamite  
Explosion At Henderson's Point.

Two Fellow Workmen Probably Fa-  
tally Injured At The Same Time.

As the result of an explosion of  
dynamite at Henderson's Point about  
two o'clock Saturday afternoon, one  
Italian workman received injuries  
which shortly after proved fatal and  
two others were so badly hurt that  
there is but slight chance for their  
recovery.

The explosion came without warn-  
ing and the three men, who were in  
the immediate vicinity, were blown  
some distance away. The detonation  
was deafening and the air, for  
several moments, was filled with dust.  
When this had cleared away, the men  
were discovered lying in the midst of  
the debris thrown out by the explo-  
sion. They were all moaning pitifully  
and were covered with blood.

The victims were taken to the na-  
val hospital where the surgeons did  
all possible to relieve their suffer-  
ings.

It was immediately evident that  
one of the men, whose name was  
given as Dominico Iofolla, must die.  
Great holes had been torn in his  
body and he was a terrible sight. His  
two companions, Giovanni Grossi and  
Dominico Cardarone, were not so  
severely injured. The three men were  
working close together, but Iofolla re-  
ceived the force of the explosion.

After the wounds of the men had  
been dressed, they were sent to the  
Cottage hospital in this city in the  
navy ambulance. When the am-  
bulance arrived at its destination, it  
was found that Iofolla was dead.

The other men, whose injuries were  
not at first believed to be fatal, were  
found to be in a very bad condition,  
indeed. Inquiry at the Cottage hospi-  
tal this noon elicited the informa-  
tion that both Grossi and Cardarone  
were fairly comfortable, but that the  
chances for their recovery were not  
great.

HAS PLENTY OF IT.

Hanover Gazette Says Dartmouth Is  
Well Off For Fuel, Despite Reports  
to the Contrary.

Dartmouth college has an abun-  
dant supply of coal on hand (says the  
Hanover Gazette.) This fact, in view  
of the reports that the college will close  
soon after the semester examinations  
on account of a lack of fuel, is indeed  
interesting and reassuring. Rumor  
has told all kinds of stories about the  
college coal supply. During the first  
week in December it was rumored  
that, owing to lack of coal, the col-  
lege authorities had voted to prolong  
the Christmas vacation from two  
weeks to a month, the extra time to  
be made up at the end of the college  
year, and scores of Dartmouth stu-  
dents really believed that their Christ-  
mas "parade" would be much longer  
than usual.

The recent rumor that the college  
will close after the semester examina-  
tions is as amusing as it is surpris-  
ing. It evidently originated from the  
knowledge that wood was being used  
at the central heating plant. The  
truth is that wood was used during  
two days—Thursday and Friday—  
merely by way of experiment, and the  
departure proved that wood can,  
if necessary, be made to answer the  
purposes of the plant. There is, how-  
ever, no probability of shortage in  
the coal supply. The spacious coal  
pit contains about three hundred  
tons of bituminous coal, and an addi-  
tional 150 tons is expected daily. The  
plant consumes nearly a hundred tons  
a week. During the two days that  
green wood was used, about forty  
cords were consumed. A visit to the  
heating station is all that is needed  
to convince one that all rumors con-  
cerning a shortage in the coal supply  
are wholly without foundation.

GEN. AYLING'S NEW ORDER.

General Orders No. 1, A. G. O., have  
been issued by General Ayling. The

new order merely notifies in an offi-  
cial manner the officers and men of  
the National Guard of the state of the  
appointment of Governor Bachelier's  
staff, and directs that they be obeyed  
and respected according to their rank.  
The order further calls attention of  
company commanders to the first  
paragraph of General Orders No. 9,  
series of 1902.

HAPPY GATHERING.

Mrs. Nancy M. Shaw Surrounded By  
Her Children On Her Birthday An-  
niversary.

Today (Monday) has marked  
another milestone in the pil-  
grimage of the aged Mrs. Nancy  
M. Shaw, mother of Mrs. Charles H.  
Clough of State street, and with  
whom the venerable mother resides.

It has long been the annual custom  
of her children to gather at the fire-  
side of the beloved lady and extend  
the happiest of felicitities, and as this  
particular January 19 of the new year  
marks an especial attainment in life's  
journey the gathering was wrought  
with unusual pleasures. Beside the  
members of the happy household of  
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Clough there  
has gathered today beneath the al-  
ways hospitable roof these children  
and grandchildren of the estimable  
lady:

Judge A. W. Shaw and wife of  
Cumberland Mills, Me.; Harris M.  
Shaw and wife and Miss Ella Shaw,  
of Dover; Newell H. Shaw and wife  
of Dover and Mrs. Harry Addition of  
Manchester.

On this occasion of occasions and  
for the doting mother "over whom  
Time gently shakes his wings of  
down," there were the very happiest  
and most unbounded of greetings, the  
still returning tale and lingering jest,  
and those other manifestations of af-  
fection born only of reverence and  
intensified in this calm twilight of her  
life. Numerous tributes of affection  
were bestowed.

To add to the charms of the gather-  
ing Mr. and Mrs. Clough served a  
superior dinner, whose component  
parts were as follows:

Bouillon.  
Roast Turkey, Currant Jelly.  
Potato Puffs Onions  
Celery.  
Pickles  
Olives  
Chicken Croquettes, with Green Peas  
Charlotte Russe.  
Orange Sherbet and Wafers.  
Fruit.  
Coffee.

Such edibles needed long discussion,  
and the social pleasures were thus  
enlanced for almost time indefinite  
around that festive board.

As the kindred company parts to-  
day at sunset—what more apt?—with  
the revered mother, each of the de-  
voted children may well recall the  
gracious benediction of the vicar:

"Age sits with decent grace upon her  
visage,  
And worthily becomes her silver  
locks:

She wears the marks of many years  
well spent,  
Of virtue, truth well tried, and wise  
experience."

Here's to her continued good health  
and happiness, say all of us.

NEW HAMPSHIRE DAUGHTERS  
IN BOSTON.

At the meeting of the New Hamp-  
shire Daughters held at Peirce hall,  
Boston, on Saturday afternoon, Dr.  
Charles P. Bancroft, superintendent  
of the New Hampshire state insane  
asylum, lectured on the insane.

A pleasing program of piano solos  
by Kenneth Usher and songs by  
Frank L. Henderson preceded the  
talk. Notice was given that the club  
will give a whist party in the New  
Century building February 20, for the  
benefit of the educational fund. This  
fund assists New Hampshire girls to  
obtain an education to fit them for  
teachers.

"CHECKERBERRIED" ALCOHOL.

"Checkerberried alcohol" is what  
Rev. William A. Rand of Seabrook, a  
son of Portsmouth, calls the essence  
of checkerberry, which is used to  
abuse by some and makes them intox-  
icated. A great deal is said to be  
used as a beverage in that town. Four  
barrels was recently shipped to one  
grocer in that place and a good trade  
is carried on in the article.

"It was almost a miracle. Burdock  
Blood Bitters cured me of a terrible  
breaking out all over the body. I am  
very grateful." Miss Julia Filbridge,  
West Cornwall, Conn.

## BOUNCED OFF THE TRACK.

Peculiar Antics Of Car On The  
Portsmouth And Exeter Line.

Crashed Into Pole And Passengers  
Were Badly Shaken Up.

Runaway Horse That Caused The  
Accident Had Its Neck Broken.

A bad accident occurred on the  
Portsmouth & Exeter electric line on  
Saturday evening. Several persons  
were more or less severely shaken  
up and bruised, others had a very  
narrow escape, and a horse owned  
by True Roby of Greenland and val-  
ued at \$200 was instantly killed. That  
no human lives were lost is consid-  
ered marvelous.

Car No. 6, leaving Exeter for this  
city at 7:45 o'clock, was in charge of  
Conductor E. P. Austin and his broth-  
er, W. Austin, as motorman. Just  
after the car crossed the line from  
Exeter into Stratham, Motorman Aus-  
tin noticed a runaway horse on the  
track ahead, dashing directly toward  
the car.

Thinking a collision inevitable, he  
applied the brakes with all his  
strength when the car, a four-wheel-  
er, jumped the rails and striking the  
ice beside the road, shot forward  
with terrific force. First it struck a  
telephone pole, which was snapped  
off like a pipe stem, and then crashed  
into a tree. The front of the car was  
literally smashed to kindling wood,  
while every seat on the inside was  
ripped and twisted from its fasten-  
ings.

At the time of the accident there  
were a dozen or fifteen people in the  
car, five of them being women. The  
passengers were thrown in all direc-  
tions, and many of them were serious-  
ly bruised and cut.

The motorman stuck to his post  
until the first shock hurled him to the  
opposite corner of the vestibule, and  
although every part of the vestibule  
was splintered and broken, he es-  
caped with a few bruises and scratch-  
es.

The conductor was not so fortun-  
ate. He stood at the rear of the car  
and was thrown over three seats, and  
struck a fourth with great violence.  
He sustained a severe cut on the leg,  
and many bruises.

One of the road's patrolmen, who  
was a passenger, was thrown under  
a seat, but escaped injury.

Mrs. Hosea Tuttle of Stratham was  
hurled from her seat into the motor  
boxes, the traps of the boxes having  
been knocked off by the shock. Mrs.  
Tuttle is said to be seriously hurt.

Perhaps the most fortunate escape  
was that of Richard Otis, son of Hil-  
ton Otis of Stratham, who was stand-  
ing in the vestibule by the side of the  
motorman and directly on the spot  
where the tree entered the vestibule.  
The first shock hurled him directly  
under the feet of the motorman, and  
he escaped without a scratch.

The runaway horse was found a  
short distance from the wreck on the  
side toward Exeter lying dead on the  
track, with his neck broken. He had  
turned out for the car and in taking  
the track again had collided with a  
telephone pole and had been instan-  
tly killed.

At the point where the car left the  
track there is a very noticeable  
"cradle" in the rails, caused, it is  
said, by frost. The orders to motom-  
en were to go slowly at this point.  
The sudden application of the brakes,  
even though the car were going at a  
moderate speed, might, it is said,  
have caused the accident.

The wrecking crew from the Hamp-  
ton barns, under Foreman Richard  
L. Jones, had the wreckage cleared  
away three hours after the accident.  
The rear of the wrecked car was tak-  
en to Hampton, and the remnants of  
the front portion were gathered up  
and thrown on a flat car, where it  
resembled a pile of junk.

KITTERY.

Kittery, Me., Jan. 18.

There are many homes in Kittery  
in which relics of bygone days can be  
found, but no house in town probably  
holds more antiquities than the old  
Rogers homestead. For over two  
hundred years can be traced back an  
uninterrupted line of ancestry on this  
one farm. In conversation with Rich-  
ard J. Rogers a few days ago, he  
mentioned a lot of Continental money  
which had been handed down from  
his great-grandfather and kindly of-  
fered to show the same to your cor-  
respondent. It is not unusual to hear  
of persons having a two or four dol-  
lar bill, but Mr. Rogers has what  
would make the heart of many anti-  
quarians about the country green  
with envy. Perhaps a description  
will be of interest to readers of the  
Herald.

The money is a part of six hundred  
dollars, which was paid to Mr. Rog-  
ers' great-grandfather, Captain Rich-  
ard Rogers, while stationed under  
Col. Frost, of Elliot, at Winter hill,  
Mass., from July, 1778, to January,  
1779. These bills are printed on  
coarse white paper, but turned yel-  
low with age, evidently two sheets  
having been pasted together to give  
the required stiffness. They are of  
different denominations, each denom-  
ination having a different cut upon  
the back, also upon the face. The  
backs carry pictures of different  
leaves and the fronts pictures pertain-  
ing to farm or woodland life.

Each bill is numbered either in red  
or black ink and countersigned by  
two parties, one in red—the other in  
black ink. The face certifies that the  
holder is entitled to receive  
Spanish milled dollars or value there-  
of. In the lot there are 1 two, 1  
four, 5 five, 5 six, 4 seven and 7 eight  
tollar bills, making in all \$145.

The bills were printed by Hall &  
Sellers, Philadelphia, and bear the  
dates from 1775 to 1778. The ink on  
most of these bills is remarkably  
clear and bright. Mr. Rogers also  
has the musket carried by his great-  
grandfather and the color staff of this  
regiment.

Jacob Bedell, who has been ill at  
his home on Government street for  
several weeks, died Saturday. His

body will be taken to Plainville, N.  
J., for interment. Mr. Bedell leaves  
a wife, who has the sympathy of the  
community in her bereavement. He  
was an Odd Fellow and a member of  
the A. O. U. W.

Rev. Mr. Card of Kittery Point oc-  
cupied the pulpit of the Second  
Christian church yesterday, Rev. E.  
C. Hall being in Boston.

The work of raising the Stour at  
the navy yard was kept up all day  
Sunday.

Robert Philbrick died at his home  
in Bath on Friday. His body will be  
brought here for interment.

Edwin V. Wilcox has been detailed  
for clerical work in the department  
of steam engineering at the navy  
yard.

Charles N. Chapman has gone to  
housekeeping in the tenement in Ar-  
thur Williams' house.

The West End Whist club will meet  
Tuesday evening with Mrs. George  
Marden, Pearson street.

The town schools reopened this  
morning.

HAD TO DRIVE TO EPPING.

Dr. Samuel T. Ladd of this city  
had to take a hurried drive to Epping  
on Saturday night, after the train to  
Manchester had left here. His broth-  
er, Peter, was seriously injured late  
that afternoon while assisting in  
handling heavy timber at the Epping  
mill. A piece of the timber fell up-  
on him, jamming him severely. It  
was feared for a time that he would  
not survive the night. He was more  
comfortable on Sunday, however,  
though his condition is considered  
serious.

REPORTS FAVORABLE RESULTS.

John P. Hultman of Deerfield,  
president of the Deerfield Mining  
company, was in this city Saturday  
on business. He reported favorable  
results from his copper mine. Mr.  
Hultman was for several years one of  
the best machinists at the Morley  
button factory.

ITALIAN INJURED.

An Italian employed at Hender-  
son's Point had his collar bone and  
several ribs broken on Saturday by  
being crushed between a dump cart  
and a scoop full of rocks.

## When in Exeter

— TRY A —

**dinner**

— AT THE —

**SQUAMSCOTT  
HOUSE.**

N. S. WILLEY, PROPRIETOR,

EXETER, N. H.

## HARD TIMES

And One Way to Help Yourself--Buy Your  
DRY GOODS Where You Are Sure  
of SAVING.

**GEO. B. FRENCH CO.**

By the EXTREMELY LOW PRICES Afford  
You This Opportunity. You Will Find  
Quite a Difference in Your Favor.

**BEGIN THIS WEEK AND SAVE MONEY  
WHETHER BUYING LITTLE OR MUCH.**



## HAPPENINGS IN EXETER

### Great Interest Shown In Local Dick Pin Tournament.

### A Splendid Musical Service Held At The Phillips Church.

### Budget of Other Timely Topics From Our Special Correspondent.

Exeter, Jan. 18.

On Friday evening the Defenders and the I. O. G. T. team met on the Rockingham alleys. The Defenders won two strings and secured the grand total by ten pins. The game was close and interesting and was watched by a large crowd. B. Troy was high man with a total of 287. The score:

DEFENDERS.			
B. Troy,	83	100	98—287
Whitehead,	84	74	72—230
Bud,	74	69	85—228
Cooper,	83	90	77—252
Davidson,	81	90	77—252
Totals,	405	413	425—1243
I. O. G. T.			
Kidd,	91	80	94—265
Dow,	90	83	92—265
Smith,	86	77	80—240
Cannon,	85	66	74—225
Chapman,	74	87	77—238
Totals,	426	390	417—1233

The duck pin league has now existed two weeks and the teams have been so well made up that all the contests are interesting, causing much enthusiasm, so that the schedule will probably be played through. Years before leagues have been formed but for lack of interest, they have always been given up. The league standing is taken from the average pin fall, which is as follows:

	Won	Lost	Pin Fall
Defenders,	3	3	432 1/2
Columbias,	3	3	420 5-6
Independents,	4	2	411 2-3
I. O. G. T.,	2	4	405 1-3

The players are all rolling well and a comparison with the duck pin players of Boston will show the Exeter men to be their equals. B. Troy of the Defenders leads the league with an average of 92 1-6. The averages of the first fifteen bowlers follow:

B. Troy, 92 1-6; G. E. Smith, 89; J. Troy, 87 1-3; P. Troy, 87 1-3; Kidd, 87; J. Bud, 86 2-3; Landeck, 86 1-6; M. Bird, 85 1-6; Davidson, 84 2-3; Dana, 84; Cooper, 83 2-3; Whitehead, 83 5-6; Chapman, 83; Dow, 82 5-6; White, 81.

A crowded auditorium attested the interest of the public in the vesper service at the Phillips church this evening. It was one of the grandest musical services ever attempted in town. There was a large choir of forty voices under the direction of Clarence M. Collins, which rendered in a most beautiful manner "Radiant Moon" by Woodward, "King All Glorious" by Barnby and "Hark, Hark, My Soul" by Shelley. Harry Doe of Haverhill and Walter E. Colton, violinists, and Miss Helen Colter, organist, played a trio for two violins and an organ. By special request, Mr. Colton played "Ella's Dream" from Wagner's "Lohengrin." Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Dana of Quincy, Ill., made remarks.

A meeting of the Exeter Sportsmen's club was held at the office of the secretary, Frank M. Cilley, on Friday night for the purpose of making arrangements for celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the club. It was decided to hold the celebration on the evening of Friday, Jan. 30. The leading feature will be a banquet. It was voted to invite the members of former teams, especially the team that won the famous Chicago shock, to be present, as well as all former members. The following committees were selected:

Invitation, Dr. Charles H. Gerrish, Capt. A. F. Cooper and Charles H. Bickford.

Entertainment, Albert J. Weeks, George H. Kimball and Walter S. Carlisle.

Supper, S. Roswell Peavey, Albert S. Langley and J. Warren Tilton.

The members of the G. L. Soule society of the academy opened their rooms in Merrill hall on Saturday evening. There was an opening speech by the president of the club, G. H. Welsa. The Glee club sang and A. A. Gleason, a prominent lawyer of Boston, delivered an address.

The society has the best situated rooms in the big three story building. They are on the second floor in the front end. They are large and airy and well lighted by several windows. A very beautiful view can be

obtained from the front windows, as the Exeter river can be seen for miles, as well as the woods and fields in the distance. The fittings of the room are elegant.

The students of Phillips-Exeter academy have decided to give a minstrel show this winter, probably about the middle of March. The performers will be drilled by Mr. Ballou of Boston, who prepared last year's chorus. This year it will be for the benefit of the track team instead of the baseball nine as was the case last year. It is also intended to give the show at Newburyport, Mass. A meeting in its interest will be held on Tuesday, Jan. 27.

The Assembly club of the academy will give its first assembly in the gymnasium on Friday evening, Jan. 30.

The "Jolly Four," a quartette composed of Charles Bean, Henry Boardman, James Cannon and Frank Cooper, gave a concert and ball in Red Men's hall last evening.

H. A. Ross, director of the academy gymnasium, has been elected a member of the executive committee of the Preparatory school Society of Directors.

A series of bowling games will probably be arranged between Portsmouth and Exeter next week, with the first game to be played here.

Next Tuesday evening Martin's Ten Nights in a Bar Room comes to Exeter. The last three days of the week the Bijou Stock company will be here.

The customary debate between the Harvard freshmen and Exeter teams will probably be held this winter.

### TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take five or six Quinine Tablets. This cures a cold in one day.

### A Notable Anniversary

A notable anniversary is about to be held in Boston, one which is perhaps more significant of the world's progress and well being than many are apt to suppose. It is the anniversary of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.

The Christian Endeavor society was organized in 1881, since which time its growth has been marvelous. In 1891 there were 16,274 societies, with nearly 1,000,000 members, and in 1901 there were 61,427 societies, with a membership of 3,700,000. There are now 62,194 societies, with nearly 4,000,000 members.

The strength of the organization is in the United States, Canada, Great Britain and Australia, but there are national Christian Endeavor unions in twelve other countries, and there are local societies wherever there are missionaries or other church workers.

The fundamental idea of the Christian Endeavor movement is the doing of what Christ would like to have done and the doing of this inside the local church to which any particular society belongs. There is no attempt to legislate for the conscience or to lay down articles of faith. The society is in effect the training school for churches of all denominations.

At the anniversary meeting in Boston a new thought will come into Christian Endeavor work. A greeting from President Roosevelt will be read, in which the president refers to the prominence of the Christian Endeavor societies in the work for interdenominational and international Christian fellowship and commends the societies for the stand they have taken for ideals of true citizenship. Then he suggests that the movement should stand also "for the cultivation not alone of a high standard of civic and social righteousness, but of strength, courage and common sense necessary for living up to such a standard."

This greeting is undoubtedly in keeping with the real spirit of the Christian Endeavor movement, though it gives timely emphasis to the necessity for strength, courage and common sense in reducing to practice the talk about high ideals and high standards. Such an organization of intelligent and conscientious young men and women, actuated with such high ideals and possessing the strength, courage and common sense to put them into force, is a power for unmeasurable good in the world.

Communities which have not as yet had an opportunity to quarrel over library sites will be pleased to learn that Mr. Carnegie in a pleasant little speech at Washington the other day left the impression that he hoped to continue for some time in the donation business.

The institute which Henry Phillips is to establish in Philadelphia for the study, treatment and prevention of consumption will serve a useful purpose. Much is known of this disease, but much more should be known.

Because she was so fat a New York woman was able to hold a burglar by sitting on him the other night until the police came. And still there are people who are constantly trying to reduce their weight.

## A QUESTION OF TIME

### TALE OF TWO WATCHES THAT TICKED IN THE CAUSE OF LABOR.

The Old Heirloom That Succeeded An Expiring Champion of Justice—A Souvenir For President Who Was Ready to Do a Little Shylocking.

For eight years I wrestled with the difficult task of maintaining a labor paper. Nearly fifteen years ago I gave up the game, but while I live I shall remember some of the experiences of those eight years. I was younger then than I am now and was full of fight, which was well, as it was a constant battle. The fighting wasn't what worried me; it was the habit I, with other labor editors, got into of running short of ammunition. It isn't so hard a job now, and I am delighted to know that there are labor papers today that make themselves and their editors a good living.

It may not be amiss for me to relate two episodes in my career as a labor newspaper proprietor. They may tend to prevent the millionaire labor editors of today from becoming too confident, and there may be those in whose present day experiences will be found similar hardships that will strike a responsive chord. The pair of incidents are, in a way, related because of the fact that a watch figured in each. The main point to the stories is, however, that they depict two kinds of reformers—the two extremes.

During the six years that I owned and edited the Labor Enquirer of Denver I had many ups and downs, with the downs always a little ahead in the score. About every so often I would reach a point beyond which it seemed impossible for me to go. With my pockets empty, my accounts at the paper store and the pressroom as large as the owners of those establishments were willing to allow them to become, it was sometimes a gloomy prospect. It was usually the case that I had been for weeks before reaching this last ditch setting all my own type, not being able to employ compositors. In those times the Labor Enquirer, which was an advocate of the eight hour day, failed to practice what it preached. Sixteen hours a day was the rule I worked under then.

Why didn't I give up the apparently impossible task of trying to make a labor paper go? Well, if you don't know why I stuck to the hopeless endeavor I have never been an enthusiast or bunked with a man who was one. Probably you will say I was a fool, and maybe I was, but I wouldn't exchange the remembrances I have of those days for a great deal. You must know that I was not the only one making sacrifices for "the cause." There were men, and women, too, who gave much more than they could spare time and again to help get the paper out. If I was a fool, what were they? Let me tell you what they were: They were of those whom we call the salt of the earth, the bravest and truest men and women I have ever known. They loved humanity and were willing to make any sacrifice within their power to improve the condition of their fellow men. They might have been mistaken in their choice of a way in which to put forth their efforts, but their hearts were sound if their judgment was at fault.

It is about one of these true souls, God love him, that I am going to tell you now. He was only an ordinary workman, a clerk in a notion store, and his salary—save the mark—was but \$10 a week. He was a member of an assembly of the Knights of Labor, and while he received no help from organization, the clerks not being organized at that time, he was a staunch defender of trades unionism and every form of labor combination or social reform. He was a great believer in education as an important agency for the emancipation of the wage slave and thought that a paper devoted to the cause was absolutely essential to the progress of the movement in every community. On half a dozen occasions he had saved the Enquirer from death by a contribution from his meager store of funds, but it is of one particular time that I want to tell you.

He came into the little back room I called my office one day and found me in the grasp of the "blue devils." It was a case of thorough dejection. I was done to a turn—not a dime in my pocket, not a sheet of white paper at the printer's that I could call my own and my account up to the limit at the paper warehouse.

"I'm flattened out this time beyond resurrection," I said in answer to his question, and I explained the situation to him, as I had done many times before.

He stood for a minute thinking, then said: "I am broke, too, but I've got an idea. Keep a stiff upper lip for a quarter of an hour, and I'll be back," and out he went.

In less than the time he mentioned I heard him coming up the stairs two steps at a time. Rushing into the room, he sprang to my side and thrust a twenty dollar bill into my hand, with the words: "I thought it would go. You can't stick me."

If you were never in the situation I was in then, you haven't any idea of how I felt at that moment, and I am not going to try to tell you.

"Where did you get it?" I asked. "Hung up the old watch?" "Why did you do that?" "We had to have the money, didn't we?"

"I can't see where the 'we' comes in. You have given me the money, and you get nothing out of it." "Don't say that, because you know better, and we'll drop the subject." Tell you his name? I will not; you wouldn't recognize it if you didn't hap-

pen to live in Denver at some time since 1880 and have a pretty extensive knowledge of the rank and file of the movement. Some time you'll meet him in a better world than this if you do your duty while in this world; there's no doubt about his getting there.

Now let me tell you about the other fellow, and I won't tell you his name, either. If you can guess it, all right, but don't waste a postage stamp asking me to say whether your guess is right or not.

In January, 1887, I went to Chicago and started a labor paper, which I called the Chicago Enquirer. There wasn't any particular reason why I should stick to that word Enquirer, but I did it, nevertheless. For about six months I owned both the Denver and Chicago papers, when I sold (?) the former. In Chicago I went through the same experiences that had been mine for six years in Denver, but the misery didn't extend over so long a period, or I probably wouldn't be alive to tell the tale today.

In September, 1888, after several sinking spells, interspersed with temporary rallies, I found myself face to face with the hardest proposition of my career as a labor editor. You see the labor men and women of Chicago were not so foolish as the little party which had backed me up for so long in Denver. Another attack of the "blue devils," and a bad one this time.

As I sat alone in my little shop a visitor entered. This was a man not unknown to fame, though, truth to say, he was one whose greatness was the result of a thrust. He was not born that way, nor had he achieved greatness. He was, or thought he was, a social reformer of a certain school, and—now don't sneer, for I am telling you the truth—he was the nominee of the adherents of that school for president of the United States.

In the course of the conversation between my visitor and myself he made known that he had called to secure the support of my influential (?) journal in his candidacy for the chief magistracy of the nation. There was nothing to do but to tell him the truth about the financial condition of the paper. This I proceeded to do. I informed him that there was nothing left to me but a mortgaged plant, that my money was all gone and that I had nothing left upon which to realize, that all of my wife's little trinkets had gone to the pawnshop and that all she had left was a gold watch which I had given her as a Christmas present some years before and that she and I had been tempted to pawn that to get out one more issue of the paper.

My visitor remained for half an hour or more, and he was about ready to go he remarked:

"I guess I can let you have the money to get out another issue, and something may turn up in a few days to put you on your feet again."

Full of hope in a minute—my besetting sin in those days—I jumped to my feet and cried: "Will you? Bully for you!"

But in the next minute you could have knocked me down with a feather, for this savior, not only of my poor little paper, but of the enslaved and disinherited toilers of the land, turned to me and asked, with the caution of the ideal shylock:

"Have you got the watch here?"

He wanted me to put up my wife's watch as security. Did I do it? you ask. My oldest child is carrying that watch today, and I don't think he would be if it had ever gone into the hands of the gentleman who wanted to be president of the United States.

The Chicago Labor Enquirer never appeared again, and Benjamin Harrison was elected president. There may not have been any close relationship between these two facts.

I hope you'll meet this man in a better world, too, and, as he didn't reach Washington, he has a chance.

JOS. R. BUCHANAN.

Why Is American Labor Songless? The songlessness of the great majority of American working people is a sorry comment for our race of production. The slower going Germans are world renowned for their love of song and proficiency in instrumental music. But it may be doubted whether the generations of "Americanized" Germans hold their fair proportion in the membership of the great singing societies with the first generation to emigrate from the fatherland. A larger proportion of working men and women in English industrial centers prove to be interested in and capable of rendering choral and oratorio music than American operatives in the same or even more prosperous status. Less leisure and higher tension in labor, together with far fewer opportunities for good musical training, account for this disparagement on this side of the water.—Professor Graham Taylor.

Union Growth In Minnesota. There are now 207 labor organizations in Minnesota, of which 125 were organized during the last two years, exclusive of sixty-three railroad labor organizations. These 207 organizations now have a total membership of 28,338, an increase of 12,958 over the membership two years ago. The 125 organizations formed in two years have a membership of 9,230, making the increase in membership of labor organizations more than two years old 3,719 in the last two years.

### Pacific Coast Federation.

There is a movement on foot to unite all the unions on the Pacific coast into a federation, through which they can be brought in closer touch with each other. The longshoremen have already such a federation or council, composed of local unions of longshoremen, and it has been found beneficial. The movement is not in any sense a secession, as all the unions will retain their affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

## OUR REAL MASTERS.

### THE STRENUOUS COAL BARON AND HIS SIDE PARTNER.

Mr. Baer and His "Ludship," Who Expound the Policy of the All Wise Being—Majesty of the Nation Humbled Before a Property Owner.

There have been many strikes, but somehow this coal strike has thrown a limelight across our civilization. And really all we need is to see. Men are not ill disposed, but rather dull and indifferent. So when all men get a real glimpse of truth much has been gained.

We have had a glance at the feudal state. It seems like a vision of the past. The miner toiling under the lord, held to the soil like an English villein, just living and serving, his children running their little lives in the same master's mold. It is hardly even a benevolent feudalism. Mr. Baer is no sham baron. He has learned his noble lesson as lord of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad company, a fine type of feudalism, honest, brave, virile, the kind to which the servile instinctively doff their hats. We can hear his armor clank when he declares that the rights of the laboring men "will be cared for by the Christian men to whom God in his infinite wisdom has given the control of the property interests of the country." When the section of humanity over which God has given him jurisdiction protests against his particular kind of care, he answers quite regally, "The duty of the hour is not to waste time negotiating with the members of this anarchy, but to do as was done in the war of the rebellion, restore the majesty of the law," etc. Let the powerful care for the weak and if the weak are not satisfied put them down by force. We can almost see this Duke of Alva lifting his jeweled sword, with its motto, "Accipe sanctum gladium munus a Deo," etc.

But a not less interesting figure and even more significant is his "Ludship" Sir John Jackson, who administers justice in the United States court for the northern district of West Virginia. When the leaders of the dissatisfied men are haled before him at his command, he describes them in his published opinion as "vampires that live and fatten on the honest labor of the coal miners." "May I not ask the question," he continues, "whether it is not time for our lawmakers to consider the question whether freedom of speech should not be so restricted by statutes as to suppress seditious sentiments? Are communism and anarchy and all the dire evils which follow in the train of such people as you who are precluding the most detestable heresies and doctrines to be protected by the constitution of the United States? No; never, never, never!" Then Mother Jones, who pleads for justice to the miners, gets from his "Ludship" a significant lecture. "I cannot forbear to express my great surprise that a woman of the apparent intelligence of Mrs. Jones should permit herself to be used as an instrument by designing and reckless agitators in accomplishing an object which is entirely unworthy of a good woman. There are many charities in life which are open to her in which she could contribute largely to mankind in distress. It would have been better far for her to follow the lines and the paths which the all wise Being intended her sex should follow." Yet on this very day of writing Mr. MacVeagh is solemnly cross examining Mr. Mitchell on the proposition that it is wrong to criticize the judges for their decisions. It will be perceived that his "Ludship," like Mr. Baer, does not hesitate to expound the policy of the all wise Being, and he is as ready to encourage charity as Mr. Baer doubtless is to do it. They are sincere too. They do not know that the gulf between charity and justice is wide and unfathomable.

These are merely side lights on the Pennsylvania and West Virginia situations. What a weird, almost demonic response came to these medieval sentiments of Baer and his "Ludship!" It quite shifts the scene and changes the characters. Baer was not concerned with the public; his "Ludship" was trying to teach wisdom to the strikers. But up rolls a voice of thunder from multitudes who were not parties to the contest at all—strange and inconsequential, "We challenge your right to make us freeze." While Mr. Baer is claiming property in the rights of men, men come in claiming rights to his property. Thousands who are quite indifferent whether the miner is under Mr. Baer's heel or not are all at once protesting that he must use his property to keep them warm—new and startling claims, quite contrary to what feudalism has painfully preserved through the centuries. Very sudden, too; the fire goes out, we shiver, and lo! we find that the owner of the coal mine owes us heat.

The next thought seems so plain now (but, oh, how heterodox it seemed before we shivered): "Why should Mr. Baer and a few like him lock up from us the bounty of God; why should they even own it?" "If all men need coal, why should not all men own the coal?" "Why should we, then, not take this precious store and use it for the good of all?"

Men have been teaching this very thing for years, who, by the way, did well to keep out of his "Ludship's" path. Parties and leaders who taught it seemed dangerous in the columns of the feudal press. Just a shiver and even we are startled by the public's demands. In the twinkling of an eye a great truth comes home to millions of men who have been sneering at its prophets. All thanks to Mr. Baer, who has turned prophecies and hopes into realities. But this is not the greatest of Mr.

Baer's services. Has he not also taught us the difference between genuine and bogus strenuousness? He surely has an article that is real, for he faces the president of the United States with defiance. His strenuousness is vented upon the leader of the greatest nation on earth.

Imagine the reception that Mr. Baer would have received from Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson or Abraham Lincoln. I for one citizen feel that the majesty of the nation suffered when its president humbly swallowed the defiance of this property owner.

The president stated truly that the three parties to the situation were the operators, the miners and the general public. The operators had Mr. Baer and the miners Mr. Mitchell, both staunch champions. How pitiable was the defense of the general public!

Here again the fine adjustment of the feudal system is in evidence; it does not operate against the lord. The president of the United States has at his command all the powerful machinery of the department of justice. An attorney general is the law officer of the government, with subordinates and marshals in every district. The two state governors who were involved in this contest had yet not a move was made in any court. We find, however, that in the case of the United States versus Haggerty, in which his "Ludship" spoke as above quoted, Reese Blizzard, United States district attorney, appeared in favor of a rule for contempt against the defendants. It was the same in the Debs case at Chicago—the attorney general and his district attorneys rushed troops and judges against the strikers, but none appeared in their favor.

It is true that Mr. Morgan finally took alarm at public sentiment and vouchsafed to the president the appointment of a tribunal of arbitration. But it is pitiable that the whole machinery of government stood still while public indignation beat against Mr. Morgan.

If the president had instructed the attorney general to proceed for the relief of the public by asking the courts to appoint receivers to operate the mines, the very act would have forced the impudent operators, not to arbitrate, but to settle with their miners. If the president had summoned congress in extraordinary session and demanded immediate action, his mere summons would have solved the difficulty.

A congressional committee found and reported in 1893 that the miners were under monopolistic control. No fact is more notorious. The arrest of Mr. Baer and his associates for violation of the statutes of the United States (1833 chapter 67) against unlawful monopolies would have restored some confidence that the law applies to the strong as well as the weak. Governors Stone and Odell had like powers, but apparently the machinery of justice has been thrown out of gear by Mr. Baer's and Mr. Morgan's touch.

The Boston Herald lapsed one day into this explanation: "While equity proceedings have been resorted to in defense of the interests of the public when labor is involved, there is decided hesitancy to apply the same remedy when treating of evils due to corporate or capitalistic disregard of public rights." It was this same hesitancy that afflicted President Roosevelt and his attorney general. It was as effective as a refusal.

Mr. Baer, railroad president, faces section 5, article 17 of the constitution of Pennsylvania, which forbids common carriers from engaging directly or indirectly in mining. The state has the right of eminent domain to take the mines and may cancel the charters of the railroads and mining companies by an act of the legislature. But Governor Stone had only troops with which to meet the problem.

The real masters of the governments and people have been disclosed in this affair, and in the light of the revelations it is not strange that Mr. Baer was bold, the president humble and the people were dependent upon Mr. Morgan's caution.

It is not to be wondered at that the present arbitration commission appears to be sitting at the trial of miners and of trade unionism rather than vindicating in advance the right of labor to organize for its own defense.

Some day we may hope for public officers who will "restore the majesty of the law" by enforcing it for the weak as well as the powerful. But so long as the feudal defiance finds the impunities of justice without hands we shall have these woeful struggles between monopoly and labor, with the chances always in favor of the former.—George Fred. Williams in Arena.

### The Flesh and Blood of Trade.

The plain facts of the coal trade are that coal that costs the mine owners and railways \$1.87 at New York sells there for \$5 and \$6 a ton in ordinary times. This enormous profit, with a small deduction for the retail dealer's commission, goes into the pockets of the monopoly, and the taking of it is as much a crime as if the flesh and blood of the miners and breaker boys were minted into coin. It is money screwed out of theretchedness of fellow men, and it would be as honorable to draw enormous profits from small-pox hospitals or from the necessities of plague ridden communities.—Ernest H. Crosby.

### Label Counterfeiter Fined.

Judge Lieders of Cincinnati recently fined Meyer Greenwald of that city \$200 for using counterfeit cigar makers' union labels. When he imposed the fine the judge stated that he regarded it to be equally as bad to counterfeit the union label of a workman, striving through his organization and by the use of his intellect to "honestly and legitimately" better his condition, as it is to counterfeit United States money.

## MUSIC HALL.

F. W. HARRIS, M. A. M. A. G. R.

Monday Evening, Jan. 19th.

DAVE B. LEVINS' BIG PRODUCTION.

UNCLE JOSH SPRUCEBY

30 PEOPLE! "HAYSEED" BAND

Grand Operatic Orchestra.

Our Local Special Feature.

Novel Mechanical Effects.

The Great Saw-Mill Scene.

ALL NEW SPECIALTIES

WATCH FOR THE BIG PARADE.

Note the Prices... 10c, 20c, 30c and 50c

Seats on sale at Music Hall Box Office, Friday noon to 7, Jan. 18th.

AFTERNOON AND EVENING!

Thursday, Jan. 22d.

The Undisputed Triumph of the Season.

Presented for the First Time in Metropolitan Array.

AL. W. MARTIN'S

Big New Offering of T. S. Arthur's Temperance Story.

TEN NIGHTS

IN A

BAR ROOM

As Dramatized and Elaborated in Spectacular Array. The Most Magnificent Scenic Embellishments, Largest Cast and Most Pleasing Version Ever Offered.

Mr. A. P. Daniels' Production

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Cedarville's Old Mill,

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The Old Cross Roads.

A Thrilling Story of the Rise and Fall of Man.

Street Parade at Noon.

Matinee Prices... 10c and 20c

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## For Portsmouth and Portsmouth's Interests

You want local news! Read the Herald. More local news than all other local papers combined. Try it.

MONDAY, JAN. 19, 1903.

That was a rather sorry exhibition of southern chivalry given by Lieutenant-Governor Tillman of South Carolina, when he shot an unarmed man in the back without giving him even a word of warning; and the example of obedience to the law set by him, as the second highest officer of the state, in carrying concealed weapons in defiance of the law, cannot exert much influence for good. If the lieutenant-governor of the state carries two revolvers the negroes and moonshiners will naturally think it cannot be very sinful for them to carry one.

One of the bills introduced in the legislature which should—and which about everybody in this city and Exeter and in the intervening towns hopes will—promptly be enacted into a law "to take effect on its passage," is the bill providing for the running of the cars of the Portsmouth & Exeter electric railway over the Middle street line of the Portsmouth street railway between the Plains and Market square. The public is not especially concerned as to the terms on which the Exeter cars are to be allowed to run over the Boston & Maine's iron to and from the square, but they want them to run, and the legislature should see to it that they do. But we do not see of what effect that bill for the abolition of capital punishment will be, should it pass; capital punishment has been pretty effectually abolished in this state already, by the courts.

That noisy wind instrument, Senator Tillman of South Carolina, during the consideration of the bill for removing the duty from coal the other day took occasion to jab at the trusts with his pitchfork, and by way of scoring President Roosevelt and Attorney General Knox declared that there is enough law now on the national statute books to crush the trusts, if only there was an honest enforcement of the same. We have heard this same assertion from the democrats, over and over again; and also the assurance that if the democrats were in power the anti-trust law would be honestly and fearlessly enforced. But that law was on the statute books—put there by a republican congress and president in spite of the solid democratic opposition—when the democrats were in power, and we have no record of any trust that the democrats suppressed, or tried to. What the democratic party promises to do if it is given a chance, and what it does when it gets the chance, are two very different things, usually.

## PENCIL POINTS.

The young woman who jilted Marconi is likely to regret her action more than Marconi will.

We see no reason why John Mitchell hasn't as much right to turn author as Roland B. Moineux.

The coal problem won't worry us next July and the barons will undoubtedly lower the price then.

The humblest American youth may at any time rise to the greatest heights and even become a trust magnate.

It seems to us that the designation

telegram is as good as any to apply to a message sent by wireless telegraphy.

If President Castro is a good waiter he doesn't mind the length of time the plates are taking in framing that apology.

Utah is making a political record for herself that is likely to be judged in the future by historians friendly to the state.

The happiness and contentment of the people of the Philippines has brought sorrow into the ranks of the anti-imperialists.

Mr. Croker might follow the example of William Waldorf Astor and shake America for good without hurting anyone's feelings.

Those warring factions in Morocco may finally provoke the neighboring great powers to step in—and then there will be nothing for them to fight over.

Any nation aside from the United States that tries to build a canal across either Panama or Nicaragua will find itself in trouble up to its neck.

Germany is so anxious for the friendship of the United States that we are led to wonder what the United States has got that Germany wants.

Baron von Sternberg, who is to be Germany's ambassador to this country, has not yet learned that Americans have lost much of their liking for taffy.

Give a man one thing and he asks for another. The former slaves, having been given their freedom, are now trying to secure pensions. Just what service they have performed which entitles them to places on the pension list is not explained.

The Cuban "liberating army" wants money and if it is not forthcoming will try to overthrow the government it helped to set up. The Spanish-American republic that could keep out of trouble for a year would be the greatest wonder of the world.

## SENATOR GALLINGER.

The honor, unprecedented in New Hampshire of three successive nominations, coming by acclamation, falls to Senator Gallinger deservedly. The promise of faithful service made by him on the occasion of his first election to the senate, now twelve years past, has been brilliantly fulfilled and New Hampshire has had the satisfaction of seeing her present senior senator rise to a commanding position among the potent group who shape national policies. Under his new commission Senator Gallinger returns to the senate with a renewed lease of power, a wider opportunity for public service, a deeper sense of security of general support at home from all classes of his constituents, and with a heightened prestige of which New Hampshire will reap the greatest benefit.

Senator Gallinger goes back to the senate first of all, naturally enough, as a sterling republican. The fundamental principles of republicanism have no more sturdy and effective exponent than he. And, in that broader view which the national legislative field affords of party policies, Senator Gallinger is strengthened in his advocacy of republicanism by accumulative evidence that republican policies are patriotic, generous, American in spirit, purpose and execution. It is likely that Senator Gallinger's

## RICKETY CHILDREN.

As likely to think of chairs as of children when we use that word rickety.

Children with loose joints, bow-legs, and soft bones have rickets. It is a disease due to improper feeding—and a typical disease for the workings of Scott's Emulsion.

For the weak growth of the bones Scott's Emulsion supplies those powerful tonics, the hypophosphites.

For the loss of flesh Scott's Emulsion provides the nourishing cod-liver oil in an easily digestible form.

It is these things that account for the rapidity with which Scott's Emulsion cures rickets.

Rickety children improve in every way under its influence.

Send for Free Sample  
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409 Pearl St., N. Y.

## THE PRESIDENT

Of the City Council, Wilkes-barre, Pa., Cured of Rheumatism.

Col. Wm. J. Harvey, a president of Wilkes-barre's city council, who will long be remembered for his great work for the city, was once a mere physical wreck, torn in every muscle and nerve from the frightful pains caused by rheumatism. He consulted the best physicians, went abroad, took mud baths, and almost every known treatment for the disease. A friend had had a very similar experience and Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy had cured him, so he recommended this great kidney medicine to Col. Harvey and he is to-day a well man, hale and hearty. He writes straight to the point Dr. David Kennedy.

Dear Sir:—This is to certify that I was permanently cured of rheumatism by the use of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy.

Wm. J. HARVEY.

Rheumatism is but another name for uric acid poisoning which is caused primarily by diseased kidneys. Cure your kidneys and the rheumatism disappears. For all diseases of the kidneys, liver, bladder and blood, rheumatism, dyspepsia and chronic constipation, as well as sickness peculiar to women, Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is unquestionably the greatest medicine known to the medical profession.

It is for sale by all druggists in the New 50 Cent Size and the regular \$1.00 size bottles—less than a cent a dose. Sample bottle—enough for trial, free by mail. Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Rondout, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Rose Jelly radical cure of Catarrh, Hay Fever and Cold in Head. See.

third term in the senate will add enduring evidence of his repute as a legislator. As chairman of the committee on pensions he has done a great and noble work on behalf of a generous governmental recognition of the nation's debt to its defenders and his interest in this work will not flag. Nevertheless, with his promotion to the chairmanship of the committee on the District of Columbia, Senator Gallinger will now devote himself more closely to the large and important provisions now pending for the better housing of the departments of government, and for the liberalization of the government of the city of Washington. The successful fruition of these plans, in which Senator Gallinger will necessarily have a large part, will give a permanence to his record as a senator such as has fallen to the lot of few public men to enjoy.

Senator Gallinger goes back to the senate for six years, more of hard work—for he is, above all, a working senator—in which he is pledged to renewed efforts on behalf of the state which has honored him and which he has honored. Supporting him in his labors is the great body of New Hampshire people, as evidenced by his two nominations by acclamation, and as will be shown by a continuance of that confidence and respect which he so richly enjoyed and deserved—Concord Monitor.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE EXCHANGE CLUB INCORPORATED.

The New Hampshire Exchange club of Boston has been incorporated under the Massachusetts laws and temporary officers elected. These officers will be replaced by the permanent officers when the membership is completed.

Notwithstanding the fact that no active effort has as yet been made to obtain members, some 300 have sent in their names. It is intended, some time this week, to send out an invitation to a selected list of names, both men and women, to join the club. The fact, however, that one does not receive one of these invitations should not lead him to think he is not desired in the club. It is intended and desired to have a large and comprehensive membership of New Hampshire people, both residents of the state and out of it, and any man or woman desiring to join the club may do so by sending his or her name to Montgomery Rollins, 5 Park street, Boston, where it will be acted upon by the committee.

Arrangements are well under way for a building, and everything is working to the entire satisfaction of the committee in charge.

## A LITERARY AFTERNOON.

A very enjoyable home meeting was held by the Danvers Women's association last Tuesday afternoon, when fine papers on Celia Thaxter and Lucy Larcom were presented, and were listened to with great interest. Poems from each of these writers were read; also a song of each was sung.

## MIDDLE STREET CHURCH MEETINGS.

The Boys' Guild of the Middle street Baptist church meets in the annex this Monday evening. The Walker Mission band met therein on Saturday afternoon.



## THE GREAT NORTHERN QUARTET.

The Great Northern Quartet, four vocal celebrities of note who will be seen at Music hall next Thursday evening, in Al W. Martin's big scenic revival of Ten Nights in a Bar Room, are said to be peers in their line of



"OH, FATHER, THEY HAVE KILLED ME!"

work. While they resort to comedy selections greatly, they have also introduced a novelty in the "megaphone solos" that have met with favor on this side of the water. They have a pleasing record of being the only single act that ran for over fifty-two consecutive weeks in London. An exceptionally large cast, and a capable one, a wealth of special scenery and a plot of engrossing human interest are among the promises made concerning this production of Ten Nights in a Bar Room which Mr. Martin will bring here.

## "UNCLE JOSH."

That sterling attraction, Uncle Josh Spruceby, will appear at Music hall this (Monday) evening. The popularity of this celebrated New England comedy is phenomenal. It is now in its twelfth successful season and its drawing powers are still on the increase. A very large cast is necessary for the proper production of the play and twenty people are in the company. The manager, Mr. Lewis, has secured a remarkably strong company of acting people. All the scenery is new and many new mechanical effects are introduced. The sensational saw mill scene is used, and as a press critic says: "It is so realistic that it is almost painful." New and bright specialties are introduced. A big orchestra of ten soloists is carried by the company and the splendid program of classic and popular airs rendered is a feature.

## ABOUNDS WITH SPECIALTIES.

The Show Girl abounds with refined specialties, among which is the remarkable animal act of David Abrahams, who plays a realistic cat and creates uproarious fun with his antics. Then there are the Three Rosebuds, beautiful girls who do some remarkable acrobatic dancing. John Ford, who is better known as the "prince of dancers," gives his specialty, called "Dancing Lesson No. 4," which never fails to bring down the house. Frank Lator, the comedian of the company, sings a very clever popular song. Among the principals of the large cast are such favorites as Marion Field, Yolande Wallace, Marie Hilton, Katherine Warren, Robert Dalley, David Lythgoe, William Mowry and a chorus of sixty beautiful girls. To miss seeing The Show Girl may be compared to missing a sumptuous dinner.

## AN INTERESTING ISSUE.

In the Boston Globe's daily history lesson of Saturday is a sketch of the life of Commander Craven, U. S. N., who was born in this city on Jan. 11, 1813, and died in Mobile bay Aug. 5, 1864. In the Boys' and Girls department in the correspondence column, is a letter from one who signs herself "Naughty Nan," and says she has never written before, but thinks it is splendid; she lives in New Hampshire in the city of Portsmouth.

## MAY FORCE HOBSON OUT.

Merrimack Hero Ordered To Duty Likely To Injure His Eyes.

Acting Secretary Darling on Saturday signed an order assigning Constructor Hobson to duty in charge of the construction department at the Puget Sound naval station at Bremerton. Hobson has been for some months past on waiting orders, having declined an assignment to Pensacola, pending action by congress upon a bill authorizing his retirement. The navy department concluded that the straits it is in through the resignation of Constructor Hibbs, leaving vacant the important post at Bremerton, justifies the action taken. Mr. Hobson is now in a position where he must resign from the naval service altogether or undertake active duty for which he feels himself unfitted by reason of his eye trouble.

## AL W. MARTIN'S \$25,000 PRODUCTION.

## TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR ROOM



"OH, FATHER, THEY HAVE KILLED ME!"

work. While they resort to comedy selections greatly, they have also introduced a novelty in the "megaphone solos" that have met with favor on this side of the water. They have a pleasing record of being the only single act that ran for over fifty-two consecutive weeks in London. An exceptionally large cast, and a capable one, a wealth of special scenery and a plot of engrossing human interest are among the promises made concerning this production of Ten Nights in a Bar Room which Mr. Martin will bring here.

## BANKRUPT'S PETITION FOR DISCHARGE.

In the matter of W. J. Brown, Bankrupt, In Bankruptcy.

To the Honorable Edgar Aldrich, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of New Hampshire.

W. J. Brown of Salem, in the County of Rockingham and State of New Hampshire in said District, respectfully represents that on the 8th day of October last past, he was duly adjudged bankrupt under the provisions of an act of Congress relating to the rights of property, and has complied with all the requirements of said act and the orders of the court in such bankruptcy.

Wherefore he prays that he may be decreed by the court to have a full discharge from all debts provable against his estate under said bankrupt acts, except such debts as are excepted by law from such discharge.

Dated this 11th day of January, A. D., 1903.

W. J. Brown, Bankrupt.

## Order of Notice Thereon.

District of New Hampshire, ss. On this 11th day of January, A. D., 1903, reading the foregoing petition, it is—

Ordered by the Court, that a hearing be had upon the same on the 28th day of January, A. D., 1903, before said court at said District, at ten o'clock in the forenoon; and that notice thereof be published in the Portsmouth Herald, a newspaper printed in said District and that all known creditors and other persons in interest may appear at the said time and place, and show cause, if any they have, why the order of the said petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered by the court, that the clerk shall send by mail to all known creditors notices of said petition and this order, and directed to them at their places of residence as stated.

Witness the Honorable EDGAR ALDRICH, Judge of the said court, and the seal thereof, at Concord, in said District, on the 11th day of January, A. D., 1903.

BURNS V. HODGMAN, Clerk.

Seal of the court.

A true copy of petition and order thereon.

Attest: BURNS V. HODGMAN, Clerk.

## PENICILLIN PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. Penicillin Pills. For the cure of all diseases of the throat, nose, and lungs, and for the cure of all diseases of the skin, and for the cure of all diseases of the eyes, and for the cure of all diseases of the ears, and for the cure of all diseases of the mouth, and for the cure of all diseases of the nose, and for the cure of all diseases of the throat, and for the cure of all diseases of the skin, and for the cure of all diseases of the eyes, and for the cure of all diseases of the ears, and for the cure of all diseases of the mouth, and for the cure of all diseases of the nose, and for the cure of all diseases of the throat, and for the cure of all diseases of the skin, and for the cure of all diseases of the eyes, and for the cure of all diseases of the ears, and for the cure of all diseases of the mouth, and for the cure of all diseases of the nose, and for the cure of all diseases of the throat, and for the cure of all diseases of the skin, and for the cure of all diseases of the eyes, and for 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## LINER AGROUND.

### Big Lloyd Steamship Lahn In Distress.

### Runs Ashore Off Gibraltar In A Dense Fog.

### Passengers Are In No Danger Unless The Wind Changes.

Gibraltar, Jan. 17.—The North German-Lloyd steamer Lahn from Mediterranean ports for New York went ashore at 4 o'clock this morning near Tamar, 5 miles east of the rock of Gibraltar. There was a very heavy fog and the rain was falling in torrents.

The steamer has 300 saloon passengers and 1200 immigrants on board. The steamer is in no danger and is surrounded by salvage steamers waiting for high tide when they will attempt to get her off the shore. The Lahn is stern on to the sea. The weather is moderate, but there is a very heavy sea running.

Later.

Gibraltar, Jan. 17.—All attempts to float the steamer Lahn have been failures and it will be necessary to tranship the passengers and cargo before she can be rescued from her present position.

The cause of the mishap was the impenetrable fog.

### Passengers Safe For The Present.

Gibraltar, Jan. 18, 2 a. m.—All the passengers are still on board the Lahn, but are quite safe so long as the wind holds to the westward. Should it shift to the east, the steamer's position would be critical.

Another attempt will be made to float the Lahn with the morning tide.

### ARMENIANS LEAVE.

Imported Laborers Desert Amesbury Carriage Manufacturers.

Amesbury, Mass., Jan. 17.—The striking carriage makers, who have been out nearly 3 weeks on account of the refusal of the manufacturers to grant them a 9-hour day at the same wages paid for 10 hours, were in a happy mood today, when they learned that 33 out of the 35 Armenians, who came here from New York a week ago to work in the factories had left town. The Armenians quit work Saturday night and this morning they packed their belongings and went to Newburyport, where they took a train for Boston, from which place they will go to New York.

The strikers have decided to present their case to the American Federation of Labor and General Organizer Ramsay will go to Washington as a delegate.

A meeting was held today at which the men were addressed by several labor leaders. It was announced that the citizens of the town had taken up a subscription in aid of the strikers and another was received from the Central Labor union of Haverhill.

From now on meetings will be held every day and speakers representing various labor unions will be heard.

### FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.

Things That Are Likely To Be Done By National Congress.

(Washington, Jan. 17.—The indications are that the house will pass the anti-trust measure, now being prepared by the judiciary committee this week. The sub-committee is at work on the bill and expects to have it ready to report to the full committee on Tuesday. No delay is anticipated in the committee and the bill will be at once presented to the house.

The statehood bill, the immigration bill and the Cuban reciprocity treaty will each demand the attention of the senate during the present week. The chances are, however, that they will all be displaced temporarily, before the end of the week by the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

### VOLUNTEER CREW WON.

Monomy Men Beaten In Race To Aid Distressed Schooner.

Chatham, Mass., Jan. 17.—Two life saving crews, one from the Monomy station and the other made up of volunteers from this town, rowed out to Nantucket sound today to assist the

crew of the Machias schooner Emerald G. Sawyer, Capt. Keefe, in the teeth of an icy northwest gale. The volunteer crew won and the shipwrecked marines were brought safely to shore.

The schooner went ashore on Common flats and will probably be a total loss. She was on her way from Boston to New York with a cargo of tar and was first seen about 9 o'clock this morning. She was apparently helpless and was driving before the fierce northwest gale. She struck on the flats a few minutes later and displayed signals of distress. The two crews responded and the schooner's men were saved.

### FAMOUS JOURNALIST DEAD.

De Blowitz Of The London Times Passes Away In Paris.

Paris, Jan. 17.—Henry Georges Stephen Adolph Oppel de Blowitz, for many years the Paris correspondent of the London Times, died here this evening. He had a shock of apoplexy a few days ago, which finally proved fatal. He was born in 1832.

### GERMAN CRUISER RETIRED.

Panther Shelled Port San Carlos And The Fire Was Returned.

Maracaibo, Venezuela, Jan. 17.—The German cruiser Panther shelled Port San Carlos at the entrance of Lake Maracaibo yesterday afternoon for one hour. The port returned the fire with 4 guns and the Panther drew off in the direction of Curacao.

### DEATH CLAIMS HIM.

Former Mayor Abram S. Hewitt Of New York Dies At His Home.

New York, Jan. 17.—Abram S. Hewitt, formerly mayor of New York city and representative to congress from 1874 to 1887 died at 6 o'clock this morning. He had been long ill and his death had been daily expected for some time.

### IN A SATISFACTORY CONDITION.

Editor Gonzales Is Comfortable And The Prospects Are Good.

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 17.—At 6:15 p. m. Dr. Gerry issued a bulletin announcing the condition of Editor Gonzales. The bulletin states that Mr. Gonzales' wound is in a satisfactory condition and that the present prospects are good.

### WILL GIVE \$25,000.

Fort Erie Athletic Club Makes Offer To Jeffries And Corbett.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 17.—J. H. Herman, manager and match-maker for the Fort Erie Athletic club, announced tonight that he would offer a purse of \$25,000 for a 20 round boxing between Jeffries and Corbett.

### PORTSMOUTH AND THE ARTIST'S FESTIVAL.

C. Howard Walker, a talented son of Portsmouth, is one of the prime movers among art students for the festival, "Twelfth Night Revels Before the Court of Father Christmas," to be given in Boston on Tuesday night in the Grundmann Studio building. Mr. Walker has been leading his best energies to perfecting a setting for the scene which shall serve as a worthy background for this large gathering of society people and artists, transformed for a few hours into almost every celebrated character in history.

It was Mr. Walker's idea to transform the hall into a gothic castle, with low arches of stone and windows of many panes, the solid (?) stone walls to be half hidden by their decorations of banners and shields, skins and tapestries, the noble ladies, the "patronesses," to be ranged along one side, on raised seats, beautiful in the gothic garb of the wonderful beings in the "Holy Grail" decorations by Abbey.

It is whispered that Ross Turner will impersonate Father Christmas and hold his court on the stage, brave in an attire of snow and icicles and glittering diamonds and holly. He will be attended by 12 young girls—"buds" of this winter—and they will be dressed in mediaeval costumes of white, with the tallest of "hennins" on their shapely heads.

Included in this bevy will be, so the Herald hears, Miss Wentworth and Miss Emery, whose parents are natives of Portsmouth.

Among the patronesses is Mrs. C. Howard Walker.

### For Over Sixty Years.

Wm. Winslow's Bismuth Salve has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

## NEW COMMANDER.

### Boot And Shoe Workers' Union Changes Leaders.

### Haverhill Situation Demands Another Hand At The Helm.

### Rival Organizations Show No Signs Of Weakening In Lynn.

Haverhill, Mass., Jan. 17.—The one particular feature of interest in the struggle between the Boot and Shoe Workers' union and the Shoemakers' Protective association today, is the announcement that, beginning tomorrow, there will be a new hand at the helm of the former organization.

There have been two factions in the union one supporting General Organizer Jeremiah Donovan and the other Agent Scates, both of whom decided the leadership. The matter has been settled by sending Donovan to Boston and putting Scates out on the road. Gad Martindale of Rochester, N. Y., a general organizer of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union, will arrive in Haverhill tomorrow morning and will assume charge. The situation generally remains about the same as yesterday.

### Test Comes Today.

Lynn, Mass., Jan. 17.—The first real test of strength between the Boot and Shoe Workers' union and the Cutters' assembly of the Knights of Labor, in the fight for supremacy now in progress between the rival organizations in this city, is expected tomorrow morning, when the Boot and Shoe Workers will attempt to send their own men into the factories to fill the places of the striking Knights of Labor. Should they succeed in doing this to the satisfaction of the manufacturers the effect will be far reaching, but should they fail there is no telling when the fight will end. The worst sufferers in the latter case will be the manufacturers.

The contest is now looked upon as one of extermination for one or the other of the unions and it is hard to see how the victory of one can fail to be the death of the other.

The women employees of the factories are to some extent victims, and although most of them are members of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union, a great many of them are on strike, believing that they have a grievance against that organization on account of the high rates charged for dues. Four or five hundred women are now out and it is possible that 100 more will quit work today. A meeting will be held in the forenoon.

### MR. STURGIS CHOSEN.

Will Travel In Europe For The Boston Museum Of Fine Arts.

R. Clifton Sturgis, a well known architect of Boston, is one of two selected by the trustees of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to travel and study in Europe or wherever they may choose for a year, and examine into the problems, both architectural and utilitarian, which enter into the construction of a great museum. Mr. Sturgis has a beautiful summer home at Little Harbor, where he and his family have passed many seasons.

### IS LIKE PORTSMOUTH.

Malden, like Portsmouth, is greatly in need of a new and larger high school building, as the present structure erected only six years ago, is now overcrowded. The school has accommodations for 513 pupils, but when it opened last September there were 657. The coming fall there will be more than 75 new pupils.

The Malden High school has a corps of 23 teachers. There are 265 boys and girls preparing for higher institutions of learning. Every inch of floor space in both the new and old High school buildings is taken, and it is impossible to put in another desk.

Former Portsmouth families are well represented in the school.

### DOVER INTERESTED.

The Portsmouth candle pin bowling team will be here next Tuesday evening, when they will bowl with the Hub bowling team at the Hub bowling parlors. The game will start at 7 o'clock, so that the down river men can get through to catch the

9:25 train for home. Considerable interest is manifested over the coming game owing to the close contest between the two teams at Portsmouth this week.—Dover Democrat, Saturday.

### STATE PRESS ASSOCIATION MEETING.

The New Hampshire Press association, at its thirty-fifth annual meeting at Concord on Saturday, elected these officers:

President, Arthur E. Clarke, Manchester; vice-presidents, O. H. A. Chamberlain of Manchester, Howard F. Hill of Concord, E. J. Knowlton of Man. Theater; recording secretary, John W. Bourlet, Concord; corresponding secretary, S. C. Gould, Manchester; treasurer, Thomas W. Lane, Manchester; executive committee, William C. Clarke of Manchester, Edward N. Pearson of Concord, Henry W. Putney of Manchester; auditors, Edson C. Eastman of Concord, H. J. Rock of Manchester.

Arthur E. Clarke, Manchester, and Rev. Howard F. Hill, Concord, were appointed delegates to attend the annual reunion of the National Editorial association, with power to appoint alternates.

### The Coal Situation.

Whoever may be at fault, whether the coal producing and coal carrying companies, the independent operators or the miners, there today exists in this country a condition more deplorable and distressing than has ever before existed in time of peace.

A midwinter fuel famine prevails with all its dire results. The gravity of the situation is told with startling details in all the newspapers. In hundreds of cities and towns there has been and is now great distress, and in many places people have been driven to overt acts of disorder to save themselves and those dependent upon them from suffering and distress and perhaps death. In several places coal in transit has been openly seized by infuriated citizens, in some instances under direction of the municipal authorities and with the approval of the responsible and reputable citizens, justifying the action on the ground of a public necessity which was above statute law. Cases of coal stealing have become almost too common to excite comment. In a majority of arrests for such thefts sympathetic magistrates have discharged the offenders with only a mild rebuke and frequently with such commendatory comment as to incite further thefts.

Surely conditions must be intolerable when in time of peace and general prosperity courts of justice make larceny immune from punishment and municipal authorities counsel trover and conversion and usually law abiding and orderly citizens are driven by necessity to such acts.

So grave is the situation that the coal famine is today the uppermost topic in congress. Scores of anti-trust bills have been introduced leveled at the coal combine, investigations have been ordered by both senate and house, a bill has been passed by both houses and approved by the president admitting foreign coal to our ports free of duty. Most significant has been the introduction by the chairman of the house judiciary committee of a resolution which directs that committee to investigate and report upon the power of congress "to declare that a necessity has arisen for taking possession of all coal, coal beds and coal mines in the United States and all lines of transportation \*\*\* necessary for the transportation of coal." In brief the resolution asks for information as to the power of the government of the United States to enter upon ownership of mines and railroads.

In former years and under less dire conditions such a resolution would have been regarded as trenching upon revolution. Whatever may be done in relation to it by congress, it is the most radical proposition ever offered in that body.

All this shows that our lawmakers and the law enforcers are beginning to realize that something must be done, and that speedily, to relieve a condition which has become intolerable. The law abiding public will not long patiently endure such a situation, whoever may be at fault for its existence. If law and order are to prevail, the fuel famine must be quickly ended.

It is all very well for Thomas A. Edison to insist that he can extract electricity directly from coal, but where is he going to get the coal?

President Baer shrugs his shoulders and says the middlemen are guilty. But that doesn't keep the furnace going.

The new federal code of criminal laws puts the United States in the singular number. Obviously we are it.

Don't let the little ones suffer from eczema, or other torturing skin diseases. No other than Doan's Ointment cures. Can't harm the most delicate skin. At any drug store, 50 cents.

The statement by English interests that the cotton crop estimates of the agricultural department are not believed is answered by Secretary Wilson, who declares that this assertion is made by English buyers who are anxious to keep the price of cotton down.

The intimation that Prince Henry will visit us again next year may be taken as evidence that the Germans do not look for any serious or extended trouble with the United States over the Venezuelan affair.

Doubtless the man who proposes to cross the desert of Sahara in a balloon figures that he will have no difficulty in replenishing his supply of hot air.

The orchestras have ceased playing "The Good Old Summer Time." "A Little Lump of Coal" is pathetically popular just now.

The Chicago man who pawned half a ton of coal for \$1.50 was certainly not cut out to be a captain of industry.

And yet six months from now a good many of us will be complaining bitterly about the heat.

### "He Won't Die"

Of consumption" is a remark often made of a fleshy man. The remark expresses the popular recognition of the fact that the sign of consumption is emaciation, loss of flesh. On the other hand, a gain in flesh is a sure sign that wasting diseases are being cured.

Emaciated people with obstinate coughs, bleeding lungs, night-sweats and weakness, have been perfectly cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. The several steps of the cure were recorded in ounces and pounds of increasing weight. When there is gain in flesh the wasting disease is being surely cured.

Mr. Will H. Whitmore, of Arkton, Rockingham Co., Va., writes: "Our son contracted a deep cold about the first of July, 1903, and had a terrible cough. We called a doctor and he pronounced it irritation of the bronchial tubes, with asthmatic trouble, and he informed me that my son was liable to die at any time. He told me that if we could keep the bronchial tubes open, he might cure him; but after treating him several weeks and my son growing worse all the time, I concluded to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Pleasant Pellets.' I had seen several almost miraculous cures brought about by the use of these medicines, and of course I had wonderful faith in them. He used three bottles of Golden Medical Discovery at home and one vial of the 'Pellets,' and was then well enough to go to West Virginia, taking a supply with him. I am just in receipt of a letter from him from which I quote: 'I am well and hardy and getting very rich.'"

The Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 large pages is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the cloth-bound volume or only 21 stamps for the book in paper covers. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

### CEMETERY LOTS CARED FOR AND TURFING DONE.

WITH increased facilities the subscriber is again prepared to take charge and keep in order such lots in any of the cemeteries of the city as may be entrusted to his care. He will also give careful attention to the tending and grading of the same, the cleaning of monuments and headstones, and the removal of bodies in addition to work at the cemeteries he will do tending and grading in the city at short notice.

Cemetery lots for sale, also Leam and Turf. Orders left at his residence, corner of Birch, Adams and South street, or by mail, or left with Oliver W. Ham (successor to B. S. Fletcher) 50 Market street, will receive prompt attention.

M. J. GRIFFIN.

### RIPANS

The simplest remedy for indigestion, constipation, biliousness and the many ailments arising from a disordered stomach, liver or bowels is Ripans Tablets. They have a cooling, laxative, and their timely aid removes the necessity of calling a physician for many little ailments that beset mankind. They go straight to the seat of the trouble, relieve the distress, cleanse and cure the affected parts, and give the system a general toning up. The Five Cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle 50 cents, contains a supply for years. All druggists sell them.

### J. A. & A. W. WALKER

SOLE AGENTS FOR OLD COMPANY LEHIGH COALS

ALSO Reading and Wilkesbarre Coals


Best Preparation Obtainable In This City.

187 MARKET ST.

FOR SALE—Carriage, Jobbing and Floral Shoeing Business. A rare chance for a young man to continue. Established about 15 years. Terms liberal, as I am not able to continue it. Apply to G. J. Greenleaf, back of Post Office.

INSURANCE—Sitting companies and low rates. When placing your insurance remember the old firm, Linay & George. Jodit.

GROCERIES—You can buy groceries, a kind of meat, preserves and vegetables at W. H. Smith's as cheap as at any place in the city.



**HILL'S CASCARA QUININE**  
CURES COLDS IN 24 HOURS.  
CURES LAGRIFFE IN 3 DAYS.  
NO BETTER REMEDY KNOWN FOR HEADACHE  
35 TABLETS FOR 25 CENTS.  
BE SURE TO GET HILL'S. IT IS THE ONLY GENUINE.

## W. E. Paul RANGES

## PARLOR STOVES

Everything to be found in a First-Class Kitchen Furnishing Store, such as Tinware (both grades), Enamelled Ware (both grades), Nickel Ware, Wooden Ware, Cutlery, Lamps, Oil Heaters, Carpet Sweepers, Washing Machines, Wringers, Cake Closets, Lunch Boxes, etc.

Many useful articles will be found on the 5c and 10c Counters.

Please consider that in this line will be found some of the

Most Useful and Acceptable Holiday Gift

39 to 45 Market Street

## OLIVER W. HAM.

(Successor to Samuel S. Fletcher)

60 Market Street.

Furniture Dealer

— AND —

Undertaker.

NIGHT CALLS at side entrance 120, No. 2 Hanover street, or at residence, cor. New Vaughan street and Raynes avenue.

Telephone 69-2.

## Gray & Prime

DELIVER COAL

IN BAGS

NO DUST NO NOISE

221 Market St Telephone 24.

## Reasonable Prices.

FOR YOUR REAL ESTATE OR BUSINESS

Anywhere in New England. Send full description at once. City country or seacoast. C. K. AMIDON & SON, 45 Milk St., Boston.

## COAL AND WOOD

C. E. WALKER & CO.,

Commission Merchant

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Coal and Wood

Office Cor. State and Water Sts.

## GEORGE A. TRAFTON, BLACKSMITH

— AND — EXPERT HORSE SHOEER.

STONE TOOL WORK A SPECIALTY.

NO. 118 MARKET ST.



## A GREAT TRUTH.

How It Has Spread From Home to Home in Portsmouth.

In every part of Portsmouth, in the homes of the wealthy; in the humble abode of the man of toil, 'tis now a well known fact—a great truth—that Doan's Kidney Pills have brought more comfort to backache sufferers and cured more sick kidneys than any medicine of modern times.

Mrs. Robert C. Anderson of 12 Warren street says: "I had a great deal of trouble with my kidneys until I used Doan's Kidney Pills. I became interested in an advertisement I saw in a newspaper about them. I went to Philbrick's pharmacy on Congress street and procured a box. As the time I had distressing dizziness, lightness in my head, lameness in the small of my back and pain that almost prostrated me. After the treatment I was perfectly free from every inconvenience."

cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.



## LOW PRICES.

Many people shout Low Prices. The prices are low—so is the quality of the goods. We say low prices and we back up the statement with a good strong reason. We can make the best clothing—make it as well as it can be made—at low prices, because our expenses are light and we have many patrons. There is no use throwing money away. There is no use paying any more for perfection than you have to. We will be glad to see you at any time.

**HAUGH,**  
**LADIES' AND GENTS' TAILOR**  
**20 High Street.**

**STANDARD BRAND.**  
**Newark cement**

400 Barrels of the above Cement Just Landed.

**THIS COMPANY'S CEMENT**

Has been on the market for the past 15 years. It has been used on the

Principal Government and Other Public Works,

And has received the commendation of the highest Authorities and Governments generally. Persons wanting cement should not be misled. Obtain the best.

FOR SALE BY  
**JOHN H. ROUGHTON**

**7-20-4**  
**10c CIGAR**

**LITTLE GOLD DUST**

Havana filled 5c cigars are now having the largest sales in their history. Quality counts. For sale by all first class dealers.

**E. G. SULLIVAN, Mfr.,**  
**Manchester, N. H.**

**H. W. NICKERSON**  
**LICENSED EMBALMER**  
**FUNERAL DIRECTOR.**  
6 Daniel Street, Portsmouth.

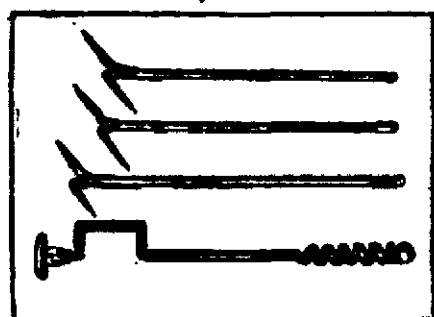
Call by night at residence, 9 Miller avenue, or 11 Oatman street, will receive prompt attention.  
Telephone at office and residence.

## FARM GARDEN

### ICE HARVEST.

Necessary Tools—Cutting and Packing—Ventilation of Icehouse.

It is almost needless to urge that every farmer put up enough ice to use through the hot months. For this purpose the American Agriculturist advises as follows: When the stream has been dammed or the pond cleared of sticks and stones, select the tools necessary for the ice harvest, which are an ice auger, tapping ax, ice fork, several ice hooks, packing chisel, ice tongs and a large ice saw. If a horse is to be used, an ice plow will be necessary. When the ice is about fourteen inches thick, the work of cutting can begin. On a very small scale it is easily possible to cut the ice without using an ice plow. The blocks can be sawed out



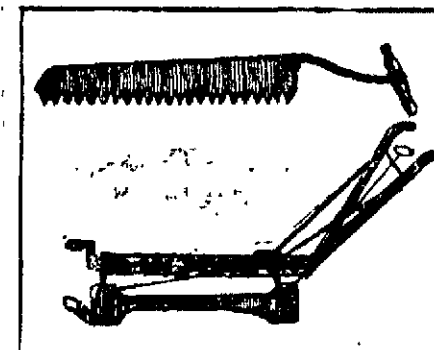
ICE AUGER AND BOOKS.

with the large saw. In latitudes of the middle south it may not be possible to get ice fourteen inches thick. Frequently cakes six or eight inches thick have been stored with very satisfactory results. If the ice plow is to be used for cutting, go over the field carefully and mark all air holes or shallow places so these may be avoided. The quality is always of first importance; hence choose only those portions of the icefield which are pure and free from contamination in any way. Good ice can be secured from streams and ponds, but great care must be exercised to prevent the storing of ice that might contain disease germs.

After the ice has been sawed into blocks it is floated through a channel previously prepared to a landing place, where it may be run off to an icehouse alongside the pond or river or loaded directly on to wagons and taken to the home icehouse. In filling the house choose freezing weather if possible, as the cakes will then go in hard and dry. If the weather is soft and the ice contains some water, the cakes freeze together, causing an immense amount of labor in cutting them out. Not only is the work difficult, but there is a great deal of breakage. Where it is stored dry and cold there need be but little loss from either cause.

As the cakes of ice come into the icehouse they should be stored at the farther end first and gradually filled in toward the front. Through the back and center of the storeroom the work is done most rapidly. Use a wooden skid for unloading the ice. In this way it can be moved to any part of the room without much lifting. As the cakes come along the skid grasp them with an ice hook and guide to one side or the other, as desired.

There are several methods of packing ice, and almost any one can do the work according to his own idea. If the ice is very thin, place the first two courses on edge, packing as closely together as possible. The succeeding courses may be placed flat in the same position they occupied in the water. Arrange the cakes one directly above the other, leaving a space of two inches or more on each side. In every five or six courses break a joint. The reason for this arrangement is that the ice on the floor of the house wastes rapidly, and by placing the cakes on edge the minimum loss is obtained. The breaking of joints prevents the cir-



ICE SAW—MARKER WITH SWING GUIDE.

culation of air, which is very destructive to ice. The top courses should be laid very closely together. Broken cakes should never be stored.

When the house has been filled, cover with dry shavings or sawdust ten to twelve inches deep, close the entrance opening and fill in with sawdust or other packing. Every effort should be made to prevent the circulation of air. It is not very difficult to keep ice during the winter, but when the warm days of spring set in a certain amount of ventilation is very important. All steam or vapor arising from the ice should be got rid of as soon as possible. Be sure that the drainage is good and that no water is allowed to accumulate on the floor of the house.

Arrange the doors so that they will be practically air tight. The needed ventilation may be secured by a ventilator at the top. Arrange this, however, so that it can be closed tightly during the cold weather. Put in the ice as directed above, cover with sawdust, close the doors and allow it to remain in this way until spring. Arrange the ventilators so that the air above the ice will be changed, carrying off the moisture with which it is laden. Treated in this way the winter's pack will keep nicely. When the time comes for using the ice, plan to open the door only early in the morning, before the air warms up outside.

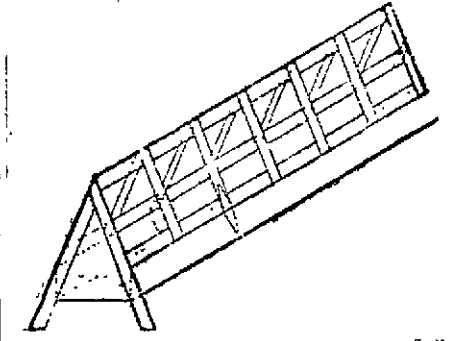
## SHEEP TROUGH AND RACK.

A Good Combination Device For Use When Feeding Grain.

When feeding their sheep grain, people may make and try a dozen different kinds of feeding racks and not find one better than the one here illustrated, says a National Stockman correspondent, who describes the rack as follows: Last winter after making some like the plans given in farm papers my hired man and I set out to make one to suit our own fancy, and it comes nearer my ideal of a good trough than any I have ever seen or tried. Yet there is one objection which is rarely overcome in any combined feed trough and rack. The young lambs persist in using it for a safe place in which to take their morning nap, and no matter how nicely their own little parlor is furnished with dainty feed and bedding they delight to spend part of their time on the dining table of the old sheep.

The trough is made of inch poplar lumber, with the exception of the seats on the rack, which are of elm, a half inch thick and two and a half inches wide. The trough is 12 feet long, 16 inches wide, 22 inches high and from the top of the sides it is tapered to a point. The sides are six inch boards, nailed on the edge of the bottom, thus making it five inches deep. The legs are three inches wide and extend six inches below the bottom. These, nailed to the ends and made flush with the sloping part, make the base about twenty-six inches wide, which insures it against being turned over by the sheep.

The rack part is made by nailing the slats, which are nineteen inches long, one foot apart on pieces 3 inches wide and 12 feet long. These racks are hinged to the sides of the trough so that they rest on the ends of the trough when closed. On the upper part of the rack, at either end, a small chain about two feet long is fastened, and on the other half of the rack there is a hook to secure the chain. Either side of the rack may be opened full length of the chain or at any width desired.



ONE-HALF OF SHEEP TROUGH.

When closed, the chains hold the rack in place. The advantage of having it in this way is the convenience in filling it from either side. The sheep have to eat from the top, and they cannot get the seed and dirt in the wool on their head and neck.

As all parts of the rack are rounded and made smooth the sheep do not rub off the wool from their necks and become ragged. If it were not for teaching the sheep to jump, the rack need not be made so high, but it is better that they should never get in the habit of jumping, as it is very injurious to them and might be the cause of losing many lambs.

**Foot and Mouth Disease.**  
The Vermont station has sent out a statement in regard to the foot and mouth disease, which is now causing so much alarm in New England. From this it appears that the beginning of the disease is marked by dullness, shivering and loss of appetite, followed by high fever. Blisters appear in and around the mouth, which in time burst. A yellowish, ropy, blood stained saliva oozes from the mouth, which ulcerates and becomes so raw and sore as to cause the animal great suffering. More or less ulceration or soreness of the under and tonsils may occur. The milk flow generally stops early in the attack. When the feet are attacked, the animal moves them uneasily about. When the fever subsides, the affected parts peel off. The attack lasts about two weeks and does not give immunity, as animals may have four or five attacks in the course of the year.

Other authorities add that, while the disease seldom proves fatal, the after effects are lasting and serious, and sheep and swine suffer more acutely from it than cattle.

**The Physical Condition of the Soil.**  
However important is the presence of the plant food ingredients in the soil, the fundamentally needful point is the proper physical condition, without which no amount of fertilization or natural productiveness is of any avail. All understand the need of moisture, but unless care is taken to see that it gets where it will do the most good and that the roots can perform their functions in the depths of the soil water, work and fertilizers may alike be wasted.

**News and Notes.**  
"Agricultural education" represents one of the great interests of the present.

Alcohol from the Jerusalem artichoke is the latest suggestion. The first of its kind in America and perhaps in the world is the new County School of Agriculture in Dunn county, Wis.

The farmers of this country own about 500,000,000 acres of woodland, ten times the acreage of all the federal forest reserves. Most of it consists of small wood lots from which the owners derive their timber supplies for farm purposes.

The practice of sterilizing the soil with steam for greenhouse or cold frame work is coming more and more in vogue with large market gardeners, according to Farm and Fireside.

Kalamazoo is now reported a famous center of the peppermint oil industry.

## FRUIT AND FLOWERS

### SPRAY IN EARLY SPRING.

The Best Way of Using Petroleum For San Jose Scale.

In spraying experiments with crude petroleum for San Jose scale at the New York municipal station no injury was caused by the 25 per cent emulsion except to peach trees, but in every case 40 per cent and higher percentages caused serious injury to European plum trees and to apple trees when the emulsion was applied during the fall or winter. Early spring applications of the 40 per cent emulsion did not injure apple trees. Pear and cherry trees were not harmed by the emulsion or undiluted petroleum even when applied during the fall or winter.

The experiments to ascertain the percentage of petroleum required to kill the hibernating scales also gave uniform results. The 25 per cent emulsion failed to affect the scales materially, while the 40 per cent and higher percentages killed them in every instance.

Taken as a whole, these experiments indicate the following:

First.—Vigorous trees are probably less liable to injury by crude petroleum than weak ones.

Second.—Peach and plum trees are more sensitive to crude petroleum than apples, cherries or pears.

Third.—There is less danger of injury if trees are sprayed in early spring than during the fall or winter.

Fourth.—The 25 per cent emulsion of crude petroleum and water cannot be depended upon to kill the hibernating scales in the latitude of western New York, while the 40 per cent has proved efficient.

Fifth.—Much pains should be taken to avoid overreaching the trees. Only enough of the emulsion should be applied to wet the bark evenly and thoroughly.

Washes.—The resin lime mixture and government whitewash did not adhere to the trees well and apparently had but little effect on the scales.—W. H. Jordan, Geneva, N. Y.

### A NEW POPPY.

Like the Favorite Old Oriental, but a Better Bloomer.

The oriental poppy (bracteatum), whose magnificent bloom makes it a favorite in the flower garden, has the drawback that but one of its gorgeous flowers appears on each stalk. A French experimenter, in the effort to improve upon this condition, has produced a full new hybrid, a cross of poppy bracteatum with poppy pilatum.



A MANY FLOWERED ORIENTAL POPPY.

the latter of which has the floriferous characteristic that the oriental poppy lacks.

The flowers of the new hybrid are equally large with those of the familiar favorite variety, and it is chiefly remarkable for the increased number of stems and flowers to a plant, which extends its season of bloom.

**An Old Pecan Planter's Advice.**  
If you have old pecan trees bearing small, hard nuts, work the tops over, using scions and buds from the very best and largest pecans. In three to five years your grove will be in bearing with large, fine, paper shell pecans.

**A Mine of Wealth Some Day.**  
Immense apple orchards are being set out in New England, often on land considered too rough and poor for ordinary farm crops. If they are cared for, what a mine of wealth they will prove some day!—Rural New Yorker.

### Stray Petals.

Every yard should be a picture. Bright colored "zonal" geraniums are coming into favor again.

The modern chrysanthemum is still a novelty in many parts of the extreme south.

When the Japanese irises are in bloom, other hardy perennials must take a back seat.

The pompon varieties of chrysanthemum are all essentially "border" chrysanthemums, being hardy.

"We should grow flowers when we make a flower garden," says Bailey. "Have enough of them to make it worth the effort."

The delytra, or old time "bleeding heart," is one of the prettiest of plants for the garden border and is gaining favor again with other good old things.

## IN THE SNOW.

Points to the Use of the Snow Roller on New England Roads.

In most towns in Vermont and in other parts of New England the roads are kept open of snow by means of a roller, but in many towns even where the roller has been in use for several years the people have not learned how to manage it. The rollers in use vary greatly in size, but so far as I am able to learn have been made in two sections, each 2½ feet long and 6 feet high, with a space of a foot between the sections, and the whole roller weighing about three tons, give the best satisfaction. Its weight is sufficient to pack the snow thoroughly in all cases, while its great diameter gives it a lighter draft than a roller four feet in diameter and weighing only two tons. If the diameter is increased much above six feet, the line of draft is raised to such an extent that the team works at a disadvantage, and there seems to be no satisfactory method of lowering it. Since the road commissioners have taken the matter in hand and removed the bushes, board fences, stone walls and other objects that formerly obstructed the snow our roads do not drift as badly as formerly. Yet even now the snow-drift is the worst feature of our country roads and the most difficult problem with which we have to contend in keeping them open during the winter.

### No Shoveling.

When using a roller, it should be remembered that a shovel is not to be used except when absolutely necessary. Sometimes a drift will be so much higher on one side of the road than the other that it is necessary to use a shovel in order to make the road level. Sometimes, especially on the brow of a hill, a drift will be so high and so steep that it is necessary to cut off the top and fill in the bottom in order to make a passable grade, but in no other case should any shoveling be done. It may be necessary to tramp the snow so as to make paths for the horses, but the roller should be driven over the top of the snow. The main point in using a roller is to keep it on the top of the snow and to roll down each successive fall.

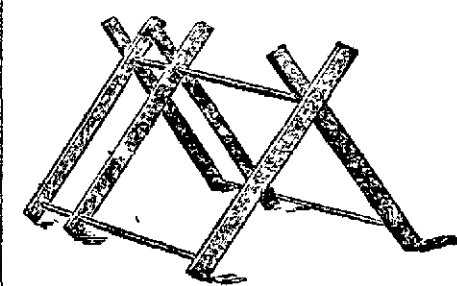
### Inadvisable Management.

Last winter in a neighboring town I saw a trench 3 feet deep, 12 feet wide and 20 rods long that had been shoveled through a drift in order to make an easy passage for the roller. The next storm filled the trench, and then, banking against the snow that had been thrown out, another drift was made on the top of the first. The shoveling process was repeated after each storm until the drift had attained a height of nearly ten feet, when the road was abandoned. Now, this drift attained its full height during the first storm, and had it been rolled down and the road made on its top it would have increased in height only according to the fall of snow, and there would have been a good road over it all winter.—American Agriculturist.

### A HANDY SAWBUCK.

Convenient and Steady For Both Crosscut and Buck Sawing.

For sawing limbs and poles light enough to handle and yet too heavy to saw with a bucksaw I have used a sawbuck about four feet long made upon the plan of connecting two horses with three cross rods. We had worn out two in the last dozen years, and



A SAWBUCK FOR LONG STICKS.

about a month ago I built a combination buck which was convenient for both crosscut and buck sawing, says a writer in Ohio Farmer. It is shown in the figure. It is made of 2 by 4 oak scantling halved together, and the two nearest X's are only twelve inches apart from outside to outside. Our range takes wood seventeen inches long, and I put the supports near enough together so that I can saw outside the end and not have the saw pinch. This would be inconvenient, and the buck would tip endwise if it were not for the third X, which gives support to long sticks and makes buck sawing much pleasanter, as much of the fatigue in this kind of work comes from keeping in place the sticks that are being sawed.

The buck is 24 inches high to where the wood rests and 46 inches long. The long legs of the X's are 48 inches. Such a buck stays where it is put and is very convenient until time to store it. By having the cross rods held in place by lag screws put in from the underside the X's can be separated and laid away in small compass.

### Cut and Shredded.

Take time to live. "We pass this way but once."

If there is any direct way for improvement in animal or plant, it is by cultivation and selection.

The farm paper makes a mistake when it tries to aid only the most progressive readers. They can win anyway.

Beware of the "slick" agent and sign nothing for him.

John Locke says the best place in the world to raise a child is in an honest farmhouse.

Whenever two farmers meet and talk about their successes and failures, each is sure to learn something he didn't know before.

There is no brighter field for the young man of agricultural tastes today than in scientific agricultural investigation and instruction.

## FRUIT AND FLOWERS

### A NUT OF INTEREST.

The Pecan, Now Much Talked About as a Rising Money Maker.

One of the latest industries to be boomed is pecan growing. Some enthusiasts even see in this valuable nut a rival as a money maker to the peach. Potentially the pecan (Hicoria pecan) belongs to the laboratory family. The tree is one of the largest of the forest, growing from 75 to 175 feet high, with wide spreading branches and symmetrical domelike top.

The nuts are generally oblong and vary in weight from 25 to over 100 per pound. The shells are relatively thin and much more easily cracked than those of the common hickory nut. The pecan is found native in river bottoms from Iowa and Kentucky



THE PECAN.

southwest into Mexico, and seems to prefer a moist rich soil. It is successfully grown, however, in many other states and on a variety of soils. The Michigan station reports that pecan trees obtained from Iowa nuts have grown well at the South Haven station since 1890 and proved entirely hardy. The Stuart pecan from Texas, however, has required protection to prevent its killing back each winter.

Generally pecans will not be commercially successful north of parallel 40. Pecan nuts are grown on a commercial scale in California, and orchards have been planted in a number of southern states. Texas and Louisiana at present furnish the bulk of the annual crop, mostly from native trees.

Florida is believed to be well adapted to the growth of pecans, especially in the western and northern parts, and there seems to be opportunity for a considerable extension of the industry. Trees grow in Florida on a number of soils, varying from the black hummock to the less fertile high pine lands. On the richer soil the trees seem to develop wood at the expense of the fruit, while on poor soils the trees make less wood and bear more fruit. A Georgia grower stated that he had found sandy loam soils with a clay subsoil the best for pecans.

### Ways of the Apple Growers.

One prominent eastern apple grower has insistently proclaimed, "If you want large apples, cultivate your orchards."

Another declares with equal emphasis, "If you want good apples—good crops and good color—keep your orchards in sod and graze them with sheep."

And now a third points out that the royal road, a la nature, is a dense growth of blue grass in the orchard, to be each season mowed and raked up as a mulch around the trees.

### Florists' Fertilizer For Roses.

William Stewart of the Indiana agricultural experiment station has recommended the following general formula for use in rose growing: Superphosphate, 130 pounds; sulphate of ammonia, 13 pounds; nitrate of soda, 31 pounds; sulphate of potash, 26 pounds. Use at the rate of one ounce to one gallon of water and apply once each week at the rate of two quarts per square yard of bench surface.

### Apples For a Commercial Orchard.

The Missouri state fruit experiment station has issued a report on varieties of apples which is more than state interest. It discusses as varieties suitable for a commercial orchard: Mikonite (Ozark Mammoth), Payne's Keeper, Ben Davis, Gano, Jonathan, Grimes Golden, Arkansas Mammoth, Black Twig, Winsap, Huntsman, York Imperial, Rawles's Jonet, Borne Beauty, Willow Twig and Lowell.

### The Lily of the Valley in the House.

If forcing lily of the valley in pots, do not water overhead so as to soak the flowers; they suffer by it. The florist forces this dainty flower very rapidly in a high temperature, the roots being planted close together in pure sand; but in house culture it must be given more time, being treated like other spring bulbs.—Exchange.

### Summer and Winter.

The plants that do well in the winter are those that have had special summer care and training. Carnations, for instance, must be kept disbudded during the summer that they may gather force for winter flowering.

### Manning Roses.

Roses delight in a rich, inclining to heavy soil. Each fall the ground about them should be covered from two to four inches deep with well rooted stable manure. This should be spaded in the next spring. Bone-meal is also good.

## MINERS TO HELP.

Mitchell Urges Them to Get Out as Much Coal as Possible.

John Mitchell calls upon every miner in the anthracite region to work as hard as he can to get out as much coal as possible in order to alleviate the misery of the thousands crying for fuel.

President Mitchell prepared a letter, signed also by District Presidents Neahols, Duffy and Daly, officially conveying to all local unions a statement of the conditions existing and asking them to do all in their power to aid the sufferers.

This letter reads: "To the Officers and Members of Local Unions of the U. M. W. of A. in the Anthracite Region:

"You are no doubt aware that a serious coal famine exists in all the eastern and seaboard cities, due to the shortage of the anthracite coal supply. The situation has reached an acute stage and has resulted in great suffering and hardship to the poor of the cities, whose earnings are insufficient to enable them to pay the excessive prices now being charged for fuel, and it is subjecting the general public to great inconvenience.

"To relieve the situation and alleviate as far as possible the suffering now being endured is the duty of every one connected with the production of coal. With this end in view we are prompted to address this communication to all members of our union and request that they co-operate with the management of the mines in an effort to increase the production of coal. The gravity of the situation is such as to require that every mine worker shall exert himself and use every means at his command to this end.

"Upon reading this communication in the columns of the daily papers local unions should hold meetings and devise means whereby the daily output of the mines may be increased. These efforts should be continued until the weather moderates and the great necessity for fuel shall have passed."

### A Little Surprise.

A London dispatch says that George M. Barnes, secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and one of the British labor commissioners who recently visited the United States with Mr. Mosely, has made public some of his impressions, which rather surprise those who have had experience on both sides of the Atlantic. Mr. Barnes says of the labor conditions of the two countries that, so far as wages are concerned, England lags considerably, but that in every other respect the comparison is in her favor.

"The most noticeable drawbacks in America," he said, "are the congested character of the workshops, the disregard for the comfort of the workers and the bad sanitation. I am persuaded that on the whole the workmanship of the American mechanic is inferior to that of his British cousin. This, however, is not so observable in the engineering industry as in others.

"With regard to working hours, as a rule they are longer than in England, especially in the engineering trade, but, as I have indicated, the wages are higher.

"With regard to the social conditions of the American workman, I think they are considerably less pleasant than those prevailing in this country."

### Child Labor in New York.

A remarkable revelation of child labor in this city is about to be made which many who have studied the matter declare will show that more child labor exists in New York than in all the states of the south combined. It will be a revelation of children put to work under the legal age through the widespread perjury of parents; of children growing up illiterate under the shadow of New York's great public schools; of children stunted in mind and body by hard work and long hours in their growing years and of a whole host of "outlaw" children protected by no law whatever.

The facts on which this revelation is based have been gathered in the last six months by the child labor committee of New York. Last May the settlement workers of the city organized for taking concerted action on the child labor question. A child labor committee was appointed, with Robert Hunter, head of the University Settlement, as chairman. This committee has since become an independent body backed by about 100 of the strongest philanthropists and reformers in New York.—New York Tribune.

### Missing the Stitch in Time.

An interesting illustration of how great and costly strikes may result from the action of an employing corporation on misinformation was given by one of the speakers at the Civic Federation meeting. A railroad strike tying up the intercommunication of three counties, lasting seven months, involving the presence of state troops and costing the counties involved about \$45,000 in addition to the losses incidental to the suspension of travel, began with the discharge of a man who had run a train off at a switch. When the matter was finally settled, the company investigated the accident, discovered that the man arbitrarily discharged was not in any sense at fault and promptly reinstated him. To have found this out when the accident happened would have been an important economy.—New York Times.

### They Are Winners.

Jackson, Miss., had a brief street car strike recently. The trouble lasted only half an hour, but the tieup of the system was complete while it lasted, and it is the second time that the employees have been victorious with the company. The strikers objected to the action of the superintendent in discharging two motormen.



# Mutiny on the High Seas

Fearsome Cruise of the British Ship Lancaster Castle

"It was in Wallawalla, along about ninety, when I was serving my third term with Uncle Sam, that the incident I am about to relate took place," said an old cavalryman in a reminiscent mood the other day to an expectant group in a Pittsburg hotel.

"There came to B troop from the First a quiet, inoffensive man called Miller. He was a soldier, and he was a man and well liked. One night he and a few of the troop were in town drinking and hurting nobody. A tin horn gambler and would be tough man of that part came along and pushed him. Now, the gambler might have been drinking, and Miller was one of the sort who never look for trouble until it's pretty big. As the bully moved away he said: 'Ah, the First cavalry's no good.' Still the soldiers paid no attention to him. The stunner came at him again and said some things about the regiment that would make a coyote blush to hear.

"'Lookie here,' said Miller, 'I belonged to the First cavalry once, and I guess you mean me, too,' and he began to strip off his blouse.

"'Yes, I mean you too!' The tough saw that the soldier meant to fight and, being a bad one, thought the other men would jump him instead of having it out fairly. He reached back, and, with 'Take that' put a .45 Colt into Miller below the stomach. Miller was hurled to the post hospital, the reservation being only a mile from town, and the tough went to jail good and plenty, and in a hurry too. It was all over the post in a minute—what had happened to Miller—and Troop B went crazy. Miller was still living the next morning, and it was told around that the tough would be brought up to the hospital so that the wounded man could identify him before he died.

"Sure enough, the sheriff, in a rig with three deputies, comes driving up, large as life, with their prisoner. Now, from the post to Walla Walla the road winds down to the town and crosses a railroad track, the distance being a good mile. Miller was conscious and said it was the man all right. The sheriff announced to the old man that he had seen an unusual lot of soldiers on the road coming up, and as a precaution the officer of the guard and some mounted men were sent along as an escort. Now, the road near the railroad crossing was lined with troopers and each had a lariat, but the men kept hidden.

"I wasn't there, but I heard that when the rig reached the track the men sprang up, and there was a pause of a second or two, like just before a horse falls over when he rears. The rig was halted.

"'What's this, men?' began the officer of the guard as he saw the bunch edging in closer. Turning to the escort he snapped:

"'Ready, aim!'—And then there was another pause. Just imagine the position of that officer. There might have been some of his own men in that lot and he himself was against the tough, although he dare not show it. It was rough on him to shoot down men of the Fourth for wanting the scalp of that bloody hound. Suddenly rang out a voice in the rear:

"'He won't shoot us!'

"The officer leaned forward to the sheriff as the soldiers began to advance. Lashing his horses, that official wheeled his rig and started on a dead gallop for the post, with the escort behind him. Two of the three deputies rolled out of the flying rig, fearing firearms, but not one of the men in the roadway had been armed. The rig reached the guardhouse safely, and immediately the call 'To arms!' was sounded.

"Meantime the officer of the guard threw the entire guard around the guardhouse with carbines loaded. The troops were formed up and H troop detailed as an escort to see the sheriff to the jail. The regiment stood at parade rest until H troop returned from town and reported that the sheriff had his prisoner safely in jail again. The regiment had been fooled.

"During the afternoon men were talking together quietly in threes and fours, but there was nothing unusual. That night the canteen at Wallawalla post had more men drinking than for a long time. Curiously, there was no singing, and the time wore on until just at 7:30 o'clock, above the hum of voices, came a shrill whistle as a head was stuck into one of the windows. Two minutes later there was no one left with the bartender, although there had not been any apparently great rush to get away.

"The jail at Wallawalla is on a high piece of ground, with lawns all around, and any one inside could easily see people coming toward the gate. It is a big square building in the business part of the town. Shortly before 8 o'clock it was dark, and there were lights in all the business houses. Suddenly into each store a calm but determined soldier walked and at the point of an army pistol ordered out every light, and in each case he was obeyed. To the four corners of the jail shadows ran and commenced to walk sentry-go under the walls so that there should be no side or back door business. Each had a carbine at the shoulder. Besides the

skeleton squad around the jail and the men who were holding down the business lights there was a main body that advanced to the gate of the prison. Somebody hammered, and the sound might have been made with the butt of a carbine. A wicket gate was opened, and the sheriff, with a Winchester and twelve armed men behind him stood there.

"'What do you want?' he demanded. 'Send out the man you had up at the post today.'

"'Get back or we'll shoot,' was the sheriff's answer.

"'Bring up the dynamite,' and the spokesman of the mob turned to those behind him. There was a movement in the crowd, and it was evident the men outside were determined. The sheriff did not like it.

"'If we don't get that carcass, you'll all die with him,' and the leader looked over his shoulder again for the dynamite. The sheriff was in a tremble. He had scores of prisoners inside, and his family lived in the jail. This mob seemed to mean what it said, and, for the first time in his excitement, he noticed all the houses in the vicinity were dark. That looked bad to him.

"'Well, six of you can come in and have him.'

"'You and your men will have to stand out of the way while we get him and tell us where he is,' said the leader. The sheriff and his deputies gave the information, and the six soldiers went into the corridor with the keys. Their appearance caused little excitement among the other prisoners, but the man they wanted was hiding in the farthest corner of his cell. The door was unlocked, two soldiers stood on each side, and two went in. They bound his hands and then, kicking him before them, got him in the corridor. Curiously enough, although he was yellow with fear and his mouth twitched, his eyes rolled and his legs would hardly support him, he did not speak. Two



THE MURDERER'S BODY WAS RIDDLED.

guards went in front, one on either side and two behind him. As they passed out the leader threw down the keys without a word.

"As the little group of executioners came out with the 'doomed' man the others of the crowd fell in behind the procession. The guards voluntarily left the prison walls, but those inside the business houses still commanded lights out. The prisoner was marched to Coogan's saloon and asked if he wanted a drink. He wetted his lips, but in a whisper said:

"'No.'

"'Have you a mother anywhere?' And there was no answer.

"'Do you want to pray?' And again the man gurgled:

"'No.'

"A crowd had gathered outside the saloon, so that when he was brought to the street there were more than the original mob in the procession. On the jail lawn was a group of trees, and against the biggest he was placed, with his back to the trunk. The curious in the civilian crowd were ordered to keep out of the way of stray bullets, and then some one gave the order:

"'Aim—fire!'

"Men with their pistols reached over the shoulders of those with carbines in their eagerness to get a shot. The body was unrecognizable, for if over a being was shot to pieces this one was.

"Of course there was a court martial, but nothing serious ever came of it."

Arizona Petrified Trees.

The Arizona world's fair commission has applied to the United States government for permission to take from petrified forests of that territory such specimens as will give a proper idea of the beauty and value of the petrified forest, to be a part of the Arizona exhibit.

## A Mile a Minute Down A Mountain Grade

A mile a minute down a steep mountain side was made in a life and death race by L. C. Cox, a St. Louis railway clerk, who, with his sister, was visiting a haunt in the Pennsylvania mountains. His sister was suddenly taken ill in the night with heart failure, and the nearest doctor was at Fort London, six miles away.

With the assistance of several companions Mr. Cox procured a hand car as the most expeditious way to reach the doctor.

The railway track was crooked and rough. At the start there was a down grade for a short distance, and then there was a steep climb for almost a half mile, after which it was down hill until within a half mile of Fort London.

After pumping the hand car over the rise it began to gain headway on the down grade. Soon it was going at frightful speed. Soon a curve appeared before them in the darkness. The rails took on the shape of a huge letter S. It was a reverse curve. They were going at least a mile a minute, and it seemed as if the car would surely jump the track.

The men on the car were jostled against one another and often fell on the handles with force enough to make painful bruises, but at the time they did not feel them.

After what seemed a journey of hours they had rounded the curve and were shooting down a straight piece of track. They felt comparatively safe then, for the lights of Fort London could be seen ahead, and they knew that after another mile they would strike the up grade.

When they arrived at Fort London, Lafayette Cox looked at his watch and discovered that instead of the trip having taken at least an hour and a half, as it seemed to him, the journey had been made in just nine and a half minutes. Allowing for the slow progress in going up the hills, railroaders afterward estimated they had made at times considerably more than a mile a minute.

They took the doctor back on the car in time to bring Miss Cox out of her fainting spell.

## Thrilling Episode Of a Bullfight

During a recent bullfight in Spain a most remarkable and exciting incident occurred. The seventh bull had been brought into the ring, when a boy of about seventeen—one of the spectators—slipped past the guards, climbed the barrier and gained the arena. He ran over to where the bull was standing, watching, with its head lowered. He passed in between it and a pander and drew its attention. The bull charged the boy and caught him and tossed him, but the boy fell on his feet, unhurt, like a cat. Now he faced the bull, and when the bull charged him again he evaded it as skillfully as any torreador. But at the next charge he



THE BULL TOSSED THE BOY.

was caught and tossed again. He fell in the same manner as before, unhurt.

All this happened before any one could interfere, the spectators cheering madly. Here was a future matador! Here was one who in time would be some great torreador! But when the bull was drawn off to another part of the arena two guards got over the barrier and arrested the boy. He was taken out of the ring while the crowd shouted out against the guards.

# Swift Justice On the Border

How a Regiment of Soldier Revenged Their Comrade's Murder

THERE are many people who declare that nowadays the increased use of steamships and the consequent removal from the seas of the old fashioned sailing vessel have robbed the ocean of a great deal of its romance. To those who believe that this is the case one may heartily commend the remarkable story told by Captain Peattie of the Leicester Castle, which recently arrived at Queenstown after making the voyage of 14,000 miles round Cape Horn from San Francisco. To find anything like a parallel to this tale of mutiny and murder on the high seas it would be necessary to go back a whole generation to the cases of the Jefferson Borden, of the Flowery Land and of the Caswell. In some respects, however, the present affair is unique and displays features which do not appear in any of the terrible instances just mentioned.

The Leicester Castle, which is a full rigged iron ship of over 2,000 tons register, owned by Messrs. John Joyce of Liverpool, sailed from San Francisco on July 26 last, with a crew number-

ing twenty-six all told, fourteen of whom were shipped at the port of departure.

As is common enough in these days when the British flag is becoming somewhat scarce, the foremost hands were of mixed nationalities, including Americans, Irish and a number of "Dutchmen," a generic term applied by sailors to natives of Scandinavia and northern Europe generally and not necessarily implying that the men hail from Holland itself. All went well until the night of Sept. 2, when the vessel was in the south Pacific ocean some 300 miles to the north of Pitcairn island, rendered famous by the mutiny on her majesty's ship Bounty. It was then that there occurred the shocking tragedy of which Captain Peattie gave the following account:

"It was midnight, and I was quietly reading in my cabin before retiring to bed. The ship was traveling under all sail and making three and a half knots an hour when an American seaman named Ernest Sears came to my cabin door and knocked. He said: 'I beg your pardon, sir, you might come out. There is a man injured. He fell from aloft from the foreyard and has been much injured. He has broken his leg.'

Captain Peattie went on to say that he was partially undressed, but, quickly slipping on his clothes, he was about to attend to the injuries of the man when, to his great surprise, another American seaman named M. A. Hobbs entered suddenly and, presenting a revolver, fired straight at Captain Peattie, who was stunned at this attack. Nevertheless he rushed at the man and struck him a tremendous blow with his fist in the face, but Hobbs was a big, powerful fellow, and the blow had not much effect upon him. Hobbs fired again, and the bullet struck Captain Peattie in the muscles of the arm.

The fright, the suddenness of the attack, the discharge of a revolver and the wound in his arm caused the captain to fall, and then came the time for Hobbs to attack. He seized a huge belaying pin and commenced laboring Captain Peattie with it, battering him about the head with great force. The

victim shouted for help as he lay on the floor of the cabin, but before assistance had reached him five shots had been fired from the revolver, and four of them had taken effect, while the fifth had grazed his arm.

A young seaman named Brennan, a native of County Cork, Ireland, who served for some time in the South African war in an ambulance corps, got him up on to the sofa, washed his many wounds with carbolic and dressed them skillfully, which, perhaps, saved the life of Captain Peattie.

While Brennan was so engaged the second mate, Mr. Nixon, having heard the cries for help, rushed in also to render assistance to his commander, but on entering the cabin door he was shot through the heart by Hobbs and fell dead. The cabin presented an awful scene with the corpse lying on the floor, the locker doors all besmeared with blood and the captain lying on the sofa in an apparently dying condition.

The chief mate now came on the scene and called all hands, with a view to securing the murderer. But in the meantime Hobbs had escaped forward



THE MUTINEER FIRED AT CAPTAIN PEATTIE.

with his two comrades, Sears and Turner. They had evidently planned the commission of the crime, intending to kill the captain and the chief and second mates, loot the ship, and then get away to one of the south Pacific islands. They had rigged a raft, on which they drifted away from the ship in the darkness. Nothing could be seen of the three men, but the Leicester Castle was holed to under courses, and at one time it was thought the raft was observed drifting toward the Pacific islands, but this was mere fancy.

The Leicester Castle remained holed to until 6 o'clock in the morning, and although the horizon was scanned with telescopes not a trace of the raft and its villainous occupants could be seen, and it is the opinion of those on board the Leicester Castle that the three men met the death they richly deserved. They are M. A. Hobbs of Illinois, J. Turner of Oregon and Ernest Sears of Idaho.

Captain Peattie also states that Hobbs procured the revolver from the cabin of the second mate, who kept it there in a drawer, fully loaded, and he asserts his belief that the murderer had furnished himself with 100 rounds of ammunition previous to being shipped.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of this daring crime is the fact that only three men out of a crew of twenty-six should deliberately plan such an outrage and apparently without any kind of consultation with their mates before the mast and think they could carry it out in the teeth of the opposition which they must have known they would meet from a force outnumbering them nearly eight to one.

There appears to have been no kind of provocation, and all suggestion of ill treatment by the officers seems to be absent in this case. Another curious point is that all three of the conspirators were Americans, none of whom, Captain Peattie thinks, had previously been to sea and two of whom hailed from inland states of the Union. There is much mystery about the causes of this tragic affair, but it is unlikely to be cleared up, as the mutineers have probably perished.

## Canadian Woodman Eaten by Wolves

The pine woods of Canada, where the hardy lumbermen spend half their lives in solitude wrestling with the mighty forces of nature, now and then furnish a tale of tragedy startling in its unusual features.

Recently when the lakes were first covered with smooth ice two young fellows employed on the shore of Deer lake secured two pairs of skates which claimed to be in the place and set out at night to visit another band of men about nine miles away. With the exception of a little portage of about half a mile between two lakes, the whole journey was by ice and was no very formidable undertaking to the two sturdy logmakers.

As they were hobbling over the portage on their skates they were startled by the sudden breaking across their path of a red deer, followed by three or four wolves, who were close upon the heels of their prey.

Just as they were breaking through the thin ice at the lakeside they heard a whining behind them and then the low howl which told them that their track had been discovered and that they would certainly be followed. But by the time the wolves reached the water side, where they caught their first sight of the men they were tracking, the two shanty men had reached the firm ice and were skating in earnest.

Fortunately for them there were a few hundred yards of thin ice to be crossed which almost but not quite held up the wolves and by its sharp edges wounded and hindered them greatly. Otherwise they would have caught up with the men and probably have overpowered them before they had gone half a mile.

As it was they had almost overtaken them before they had covered the first half of their four mile race. Neither of



THE TWO SKATERS SEPARATED.

the men was a hunter, and this was their first experience with wolves, but by mutual agreement they adopted the very best tactics possible and when their pursuers came too near to them wheeled sharply to one side. As the smooth ice afforded no grip to their claws the wolves could not turn or stop suddenly, but generally shot forward and made several stumbles and sometimes somersaults before getting on to the fresh tack.

In this manner the skaters avoided the brutes for some time and would probably have reached their destination but for an unfortunate suggestion of the younger man that they would be more likely to tire out the wolves if they separated. In accordance with this plan they wheeled in different directions at the end of an island they were approaching.

As the elder man reached the other end of this wooded island he saw before him the sparks which issued from the huge chimney of the shanty he was searching for. Putting on all of his remaining strength, he spurred on to where the cook's path led from the shanty to the water hole. There the two big brawny timber wolves which had elected to follow him turned tail and with a parting yelp turned in their tracks.

By some curious accident the poor fellow stumbled as he was approaching the low door of the shanty and fell, breaking his right leg just below the knee. The pain and the previous exertion were too much for his overstrained nerves, and it was upward of an hour before the shanty man could recover him from the swoon into which he fell as he was carried inside.

When consciousness returned, his first question was for his companion, whom he had last seen as he skated around the little island in the lake. As soon as the men could be made to understand the situation a dozen of them started out to see what had befallen the other traveler.

Within 200 yards of their winter home they found the blood stained spot where the unfortunate young fellow had been attacked in front by the two brutes which had chased his friend. In the lightly falling snow could be read the whole story of his destruction. His boots and skates and a few fragments of clothing were all the tangible signs of the tragedy left by the wolves.

**PORTSMOUTH'S SECRET AND SOCIAL SOCIETIES.**

WHEN AND WHERE THEY MEET.

A Guide for Visitors and Members.

OAK CASTLE, NO. 4, E. C. R.

Meets at Hall, Pelros Block, High St. Second and Fourth Wednesdays of each month.

Officers—A. L. Phinney, Past Chief; Charles C. Charleson, Noble Chief; Fred Heiser, Vice Chief; William Hampshire, High Priest; Frank W. Meloon, Venerable Hermit; George P. Knight, Sir Harlan; Samuel R. Gardner, M. of E.; Fred Gardner, K. of E.; C. W. Hanscom, C. of E.

PORTSMOUTH COUNCIL, NO. 3, O. U. A. M.

Meets at Hall, Franklin Block, First and Third Thursday of each Month. Officers—C. W. Hanscom, Councilor; John Hooper, Vice Councilor; William P. Gardner, Senior Ex-Councilor; Charles Allen, Junior Ex-Councilor; Frank Pike, Recording Secretary; Frank Langley, Financial Secretary; Joseph W. Marden, Treasurer; Chester E. Odiorne, Inductor; George Kimball, Examiner; Arthur Jensen, Inside Protector; George Kay, Outside Protector; Trustees, Harry Herwin, Edward Clapp, W. P. Gardner.

## THE REVERE HOUSE



Bowdoin Square, Boston,

HAS FOR YEARS BEEN THE LEADING HOTEL IN BOSTON. IT HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY RENOVATED BY THE NEW MANAGEMENT.

C. L. Yorke & Co.

ALSO PROPRIETORS

## BOSTON TAVERN

FIREPROOF.

Rooms from \$1.00 Up

## Old India Pale Ale

## Homstead Ale

## Nourishing Stout

Are specially brewed and bottled by

THE

## FRANK JONES Brewing Co.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Ask your Dealer or Agent. BOTTLED IN PINTS AND QUARTS

The Best Spring Tonic on the Market.



Consumption can certainly be cured. Not all cases, but very many. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the medicine.

Chrysanthemums

MINIATURE ALMANAC,  
JANUARY 19.

Day starts at 7:10. Moon rises 0:00 A. M.  
Sun sets 4:41. Full moon 10:40 P. M.  
Lunar of day 68.31.

East Quarter, Jan. 25th, 6h. 42m. morning. W.  
New Moon, Jan. 28th, 11h. 30m. morning. E.  
First Quarter, Feb. 5th, 5h. 12m. morning. W.  
Full Moon, Feb. 11th, 7h. 53m. evening. E.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Forecast for New England: Fair Monday and Tuesday, warmer Tuesday; fresh west winds, diminishing.

MUSIC HALL BOX OFFICE  
HOURS.

Open 7:30 to 9:00 A. M., 12:30 to 2, 5 to 6, and 7 to 8 P. M., three days in advance of each attraction. Tickets may be ordered by calling Telephone No. 8008-2.

MONDAY, JAN. 19, 1903.



CITY BRIEFS.

The Show Girl.  
Midwinter weather.  
Watch for the eclipse.  
The big fair begins Feb. 16.  
Physicians and nurses are busy.  
The days are perceptibly longer.  
Twenty-eight days to the P. A. C. fair.

The sleighride season is in full bloom.  
This is when coal of any sort is appreciated.

Yesterday was the second Sunday after Epiphany.  
Portsmouth's weather bureau is working over time.

The streets were never more deserted than last night.

Have your shoes repaired by John Mott, 34 Congress street.

Many a man is shivering this winter because his house is not coaled.

The electricians were the most comfortable way of traveling last evening.

There's a plenty of business to keep the legislature busy for some time.

Blessed be sand and also the men who put it on the sidewalks these days.

The college players getting to work in the cage is the first sign of spring.

The entire plant of the Portsmouth machine company will be used for the P. A. C. fair.

It's a cold day for the plumber when the mercury refuses to take the thirty-second degree.

Dartmouth again defeated Wesleyan at basket ball, Saturday night. The score was 13 to 12.

On the calendar of the Roman Catholic church Sunday was the feast of the Holy Name of Jesus.

Trade in dry goods stores is good for mid-winter; good sleighing and fine weather bring the ladies to town.

A limited number of gallery tickets for Red Men's masquerade and ball are on sale at Philbrick's pharmacy.

Monarch over pain. Burns, cuts, sprains, stings. Instant relief. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. At any drug store.

The sessions of the Unitarian Sunday school, which have been held in the chapel, will for the present be held in the church after the morning service.

A cablegram from Liverpool, regarding the apple market, says: "If the quality is fine the market is better, and there is more inquiry, with upward tendency, but for common stock the market is unchanged."

Charles L. Dean, mayor of Malden.—I am very glad to have the opportunity of saying a word in endorsement of your ability as a reader, and I believe you are thoroughly fitted to read before clubs, lodges or any other organizations or social functions having need of such a one. To be seen at Red Men's Ball on Jan. 23rd, next.

Boston bills this week: Colonial, Richard Mansfield in "Julius Caesar," Park James T. Powers in "The Jewel of Asia," Hollis, Mrs. Carter in "Du Barry," Museum, "A Country Girl," Boston, "In Old Kentucky," Tremont, Henrietta Crossman in "The Sword of the King," Columbia, "Bobadil," Grand Opera House, "The Outlaw," Castle Square, "The Pride of Jennico," Music Hall, "Sweet Clover," Keith's, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Kelsey, and others in vaudeville.

"Cure the cough and save the life." Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures cough and colds, down to the very verge of consumption.

Third Zero Wave of the Winter Passes Over This Section.

The third zero wave to pass over this section of the country the present winter arrived in Portsmouth just before midnight Saturday. The weather had been particularly mild for two or three days previous, and all day Saturday and during the evening overcoats were a burden and water stood in pools in the streets.

Before midnight, the wind, which had shifted to the north, began to rage with considerable violence, and as the small hours advanced the temperature fell with marked rapidity. It had been in the vicinity of forty degrees during the day, and remained above the freezing point until nearly two o'clock Sunday morning.

It then fell quickly and by three o'clock A. M., was above zero, or lower, in most parts of the city. The cold held through the morning, and Sunday forenoon was from fourteen to eighteen above.

The weather warmed up somewhat about midday, under the influence of a warm, bright sun in a clear sky. But as the sun went down the mercury followed suit. By four o'clock in the afternoon it was fifteen above, or lower, and by eight o'clock it lacked but a few degrees of zero in the compact part of the city. The wind had abated very much, and this modified the cold upon the faces and extremities of persons who were obliged to go out.

This morning the thermometers ranged from four to twelve degrees below in different parts of the city and many freeze ups were reported by the local plumbers.

Those who have but little coal on hand fail to appreciate the cold snap.

LOADED WITH COAL.

Captain of a Three-Master Tells How Fuel Is Being Piled Up.

A man who returned from Boston this week says that while away he took a trip down the harbor on a tug-boat and had a talk with the captain of a three-master just in from Newport News. The captain brought 800 tons of hard coal. He said that the dock at Newport News contains car tracks at least forty in number and that every track as far as the eye can reach is covered with cars loaded with hard coal.

This coal is held by the owners, who will sell only when they get a bid which they think is right.

The captain said that he was loaded in eight hours—the quickest loading time he ever made.

At Boston, the captain said, he would get four days demurrage for the delay of his vessel.

He declared that the railroads refused to sell coal to vessel captains at Newport News.

BANQUET AT WHITTIER'S.

The second annual banquet of the Warner club will be held tomorrow (Tuesday) evening at Hotel Whittier, Hampton. About forty members will attend. A special car will start from Market square promptly at half-past seven o'clock. The piano room, parlor, pool room and bowling alleys at Whittier's will be at the disposal of the party.

REMOVED TO UNDERTAKER'S.

The body of Dominico Iofalla, the unfortunate Italian laborer who was killed by the dynamite explosion at Henderson's Point on Saturday, has been removed to Undertaker Mitchell's establishment. There it will be held awaiting orders from Iofalla's brother, who lives in Pittsburg.

GRAND OFFICERS COMING.

Grand Chancellor Samuel B. Page of Woodsville will pay an official visit to Damon lodge, No. 9, Knights of Pythias, tomorrow (Tuesday) evening. He will be accompanied by other grand lodge affairs.

NIGHT WATCHMAN RESIGNS.

Clarence White of New Castle on Saturday evening gave up the position of night watchman at the government building, which he has held for two years. He was appointed under the civil service provisions.

"HUMBUG" CHANGES OWNERS.

Fred M. Stacy has purchased from Rufus Adams his crack yacht Humbug, the winner of many first prizes in local yachting events. The Humbug will be put in first class condition for the coming season.

NEGOTIATING FOR COAL.

Mayor Reed of Manchester is negotiating with wholesale dealers of this city for coal, the supply in about all the public buildings of his city having become almost exhausted.

The business of the late Joseph H. Gardner, is for sale. The stock includes wall papers, mouldings, shades, paints, artists' materials, ladders, tackle and falls, fixtures, etc., etc., and good will. An inventory has been made and may be seen at the store on Daniel street by prospective purchasers. The store is kept open and the business is being carried on as heretofore in order that the purchaser may take a going business. It has been arranged that the purchaser may occupy the premises as Mr. Gardner has occupied them. Sealed bids will be received at the store on Saturday, January 24 at ten A. M. Further information desired may be received at the store.

THE NEW Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.

Bids for erecting the new building of the Y. M. C. A. have recently been received from a number of contractors, but the award, if decided upon, has not been made public.

It is stated that about two-thirds of the amount of money needed for the new building has been paid in or pledged and the finance committee anticipate no great difficulty in securing the balance.

CAMPAIGN HAS BEGUN.

The campaign of W. C. T. U. workers against the repeal of the anti-canteen law has begun, local members having received notice of the fact that the bill to that effect has been introduced into congress. Petitions and agitation will be the methods employed to secure the maintenance of the bill upon the statute books.

A PORTSMOUTH BOY INJURED.

Charles Cogan, brother of Representative William Cogan of this city, is at his home here on a sick leave from his duties as brakeman on the Southern division of the Boston and Maine railroad. Mr. Cogan was injured a short time ago by falling from the steps of a passenger car and hurting his side severely.

CATALOGUE OF DARTMOUTH.

The annual catalogue and necrology list of Dartmouth college has been received at this office. The book is somewhat larger than any past annual and shows a considerable increase in the teaching force and the courses of study offered. The number of students in attendance is shown to be 789.

COURT OPENS TOMORROW.

Judge Charles F. Stone of Laconia will open the January term of the superior court in Exeter at ten o'clock tomorrow (Tuesday) morning. It is not probable that there will be a single jury trial, though twenty-four cases stand marked for the jury. With a possible exception, all have been continued.

RIVER AND HARBOR.

The big ocean tug Pallas arrived here on Saturday from Perth Amboy, with the barge Beverly in tow. The Beverly has 1500 tons of anthracite coal for the Messrs. Walker.

The schooner Baird has arrived here from Perth Amboy, with a cargo of coal.

ITALIAN LAWYER INVESTIGATING.

An Italian lawyer from Boston arrived in town today and is making an investigation into the cause of deadly dynamite explosion at Henderson's Point on Saturday.

SITUATION GOOD.

Corey, Milliken & Co., stock brokers, Boston, in their weekly letter, make mention of the fact that the financial situation is exceedingly good and stocks are selling at good prices.

LOOKS A LITTLE BRIGHTER.

The latest coal news from New York appears to make the situation look a little brighter, although it will probably be several weeks before Portsmouth gets any relief.

GOT OTHER POSITIONS.

Several of the female help at the shoe factory have secured positions elsewhere. Some are working in the shops at Dover.

COSTS ENOUGH TO BE GOOD.

The people complain that some of the present supply of coal in this city is slaty and of very poor quality.

WHAT WILL IT BE?

What will it be, license, no license, local option or prohibition?

ON THE SPEEDWAY.

Fast Horses Let Out a Few Kinks Saturday Afternoon.

Saturday was a great day for the owners of the fast horses to try out the merit of their animals on the speedway at Rollins avenue. The going was excellent. As on Friday, there was a good number out, while many spectators viewed the sport from the sidewalk. Melsie, the brown mare of Robert S. Fosburgh, won all the honors, and not once during the afternoon was she headed. She is the cleverest horse seen on the snow in this city for many years. Tom McWilliams was out with J. A. Fosburgh's Nero, which proved to be a very swift animal, and second to that of R. S. Fosburgh's Gene McCue, with his little bay mare in a racing sulky, was well to the fore, but the game little mare could not get into the front ranks. August Hett had his fast one out, and Howard Spinney showed good speed with his horse. There were several other fast ones on the speedway, and the "matinee" was one of the best given in this city in years. Melsie is a New York state animal and was being trained for the track when purchased by her present owner.

AT THE NAVY YARD.

A gang of night drillers will soon be started at Henderson's Point.

The boys who heat the rivets in the shipfitting force enjoyed a sleigh ride to Dover on Saturday night.

A crew of men were working on Sunday on the sunken tug Sioux.

There was no work at Henderson's Point the last two nights.

In one place where the rock is being removed at Henderson's Point, only eighteen feet remain to be taken out.

The Massachusetts Contracting company, in its report to the government inspectors, claim a great delay has been caused in their work by the weather.

WOOD "TO BURN."

Some time ago the wood dealers predicted a scarcity of dry wood for this city as they said that there was but little cut in this vicinity. But when the prediction was made the unusual good sledding and fine weather was not counted on. With the good going and the high price of good wood people have been induced to haul it long distances and instead of diminishing the supply seems to be increasing, as there was more dry wood hauled into the city Saturday than on any day for over a week and this together with the green wood that is being hauled made the wood business lively. There were several loads here Saturday from a distance of sixteen to twenty miles.

CHIEF BOATSWAIN KILLIN TO WED.

The engagement of Chief Boatswain John J. Killin, U. S. N., recently ordered to duty at this navy yard, and of Miss Nellie Holland of this city is made public.

Boatswain Killin is one of the most popular officers in the service, and Miss Holland has hosts of friends in her native city to offer congratulations.

It is understood that the wedding will be held in the near future, as soon as the boatswains' quarters at the navy yard have received overhauling and renovation and are fitted for their occupancy.

OBITUARY.

John Guiney died at the home of his son, William Guiney, at 6 Brewster street, on Saturday, after a short illness with pneumonia. Deceased was about sixty years of age. The body was taken to Biddeford today for interment.

TO CHANGE PAUPER LAWS.

The county commissioners of the state are holding conferences for the purpose of agreeing upon some changes in the pauper laws which they will ask the legislature to make.

BIG CUT OF WOOD.

It is predicted that more wood will be cut in New Hampshire during this winter than during any previous year in the history of the state.

PERSONALS.

Arthur W. Walker leaves this week on a trip to South America.

Ezra Shorey of East Rochester passed Sunday with friends in this city.

Mrs. J. True Davis is now convalescent after her long and critical illness.

John Bennett, a former well known railroad conductor, is confined to his home by illness.

L. E. Staples is in Manchester today, attending a meeting of the Baptist state convention.

George A. Wood left last Saturday for Jacksonville and New Orleans to pass several weeks on business.

Sylvester Frizzell, cooper for the Frank Jones Brewing company, is confined to his home by illness.

John Torrey of Newfields was in town Saturday on business relative to the Frank Jones Bowling company. Peirce F. Davis of the Waltham Watch company, formerly of this city, passed Sunday at his former home here.

Miss Catherine Lawlor of North Brookfield, Mass., who has been visiting in this city for a few weeks, has returned home.

F. G. Scott of the Kittery navy yard is confined to his home in this city with an attack of rheumatism.—Biddeford Journal.

Fred Gardner, clerk at the office of the Portsmouth Brewing company, who has been ill for several months, is able to be out again.

Fred Bennett of Dover, who has been prescription clerk in a large Boston drug store for some time past, became clerk at Preston's in this city today.

Thomas C. Leckey of this city was one of the many who sent in letters of protest against the action of express companies in increasing rates 50 per cent. for carrying cut flowers.

Isiah Allard, foreman of the shifting crew in the yard of the Frank Jones Brewing company, and one of the company's oldest employees, is dangerously ill at his home on Islington street.

Mrs. James T. Fields is one of the patronesses of the recital to be given next Saturday afternoon at Chickering hall, Boston, for the benefit of the Hospital Cottages for Children at Baldwinville.

Rev. Treadwell Walden preached at St. John's church on Sunday in the absence of the rector, who is visiting his daughter in New York. He was the guest of Mr. Charles C. Hall of Pleasant street.

Chauncey Hackett, who was ill during the Christmas holidays at the residence of his parents, Hon. and Mrs. Frank W. Hackett, in Washington, has returned to Cambridge in the hope of being able to conclude his studies at Harvard, where he is now in his senior year.

AT FORT CONSTITUTION.

The snow and ice still lingers in the lap of Fort Constitution.

Lieutenant Miller left for Boston Saturday morning, to be absent a couple of days.

Leonard H. Hewitt has been appointed lance corporal, vice Rhone, promoted to Corporal.

Corporal David Banowski has been appointed acting quartermaster sergeant and provost sergeant.

"Our little garrison will be augmented next week by the arrival of Mrs. Jones, wife of our popular mail carrier, and their little daughter. They will occupy the quarters vacated by Mr. and Mrs. Campbell.

Acting Quartermaster Sergeant Jacob C. Campbell, was honorably discharged Saturday morning, having served six years continuously in the artillery. During the Spanish-American war he was attached to Light Battery M, Seventh artillery, serving in Porto Rico. He has filled various positions on the non-commissioned staff and has always shown remarkable ability. The army loses a valuable man. Mr. Campbell returns to the peaceful walks of civil life accompanied by the best wishes of all who have served with him. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell left Saturday afternoon for New York city.

HAVEN LOT RECOMMENDED.

The Haven lot was recommended for the new High school building, at a meeting of the joint committee of the city government and the board of instruction this noon.

Citizens Have Resorted to Various Expedients to Get Fuel.

The winter may be said to be practically half gone, and yet in spite of the scarcity and high price of fuel, people have managed to get along, in a way, and have strong hopes of continuing to do so.

If there has been any actual suffering because of the scarcity of coal, it has not been brought to light, and certainly there have been no illegal acts reported in this neighborhood, in the eagerness or necessity of people to get fuel.

Many people have found that much can be done when it comes to the pinch which they had never believed possible, nor has the situation been wholly without its humorous side. One man is quoted as saying: "We have burned up everything in the house not absolutely essential to retain, but the cat."

Attics and cellars have been cleaned out as they never were before. The accumulation of ordinarily useless things which have been retained year by year without any apparent reason therefor has at length found its use.

Tables with fractured legs, chairs with dislocated arms, furniture suffering from various breaks and bruises, which have been relegated to the usually forgotten limbo, because they seemed still too good to destroy, and yet in the ordinary course of events would never have been of any more service to any one, have been dragged out from their hiding places, broken up and made to do service in cooking dinner or heating the house.

INSTALLED BY GRAND COMMANDER.

The officers of Portsmouth commandery, No. 47, United Order of the Golden Cross, were installed by Commander Elmer E. Hill of Milford, assisted by Deputy Charles E. Hatch of this city. The following were the officers inducted to the chairs:

Noble Commander, William P. Gardner;

Vice Noble Commander, Emma E. Reed;

Prelate, Lucy J. Preble;

Herald, Roxanna Lane;

Keeper of Records, Lucy K. Lord;

Financial Keeper of Records, Stephen A. Preble;

Treasurer, Charles E. Hatch;

Warden of Inner Gate, Frank G. Alvord;

Warden of Outer Gate, Solomon Littlefield;

Past Noble Commander William Horace Pettigrew;

It is a matter worthy of special mention that the Keeper of Records is now serving for her twentieth year in that capacity.

At the conclusion of the work the Grand Commander made an interesting address. Refreshments were served.

The Grand Commandery will hold its annual session in Concord the first Wednesday in April.

A WEALTHY COUNTY CHARGE.

The appraisal of the estate of the late Mrs. Johanna Harnett caused a surprise. She had for years been a county charge and was thought destitute. It was discovered that she had \$486 in the savings bank, \$85 in cash, personal property estimated at \$38, including a ton of coal appraised at \$6, and a dwelling valued at \$300. Rockingham county officials will present a claim against the estate for reimbursement. Mrs. Harnett left no known heirs.

FAIRLY UNDER WAY.

Ice is now of sufficient thickness for all purposes and cutting is well under way.

The crop is unusually clear and free from all dirt or foreign matter, and is without doubt the finest that has presented itself to the dealers for a number of years.

Men are scarce and hard to obtain, particularly those who are accustomed to work on the ice. The schedule of prices for both men and horses will be the same as in former years.

MATCH ARRANGED.

The Portsmouth and Exeter pool teams will play their second game tomorrow (Tuesday) evening, at Varney's place in Manchester. A purse has been put up by Varney. It is expected that a big crowd will see the play. The two teams will return home on the paper train early Wednesday morning.

TRIPLE INSTALLATION.

This evening at Odd Fellows' hall will be held a triple installation, when the officers of Pisistratua, New Hampshire and Osgood lodges of Odd Fellows will be installed by the district deputy.

Cut Flowers

—AT—

R. E. Hannaford's

FLORIST,

Newcastle Avenue,

TELEPHONE CON.

FIRES

Are Sure To Happen.

I look out for them this winter, when so many wood fires are going. Are you insured? If not you had better let us write you an insurance policy on your house or furniture. Drop a postal and we will call.

FRANK D. BUTLER,

Real Estate and Insurance,

3 Market Street.

Your Winter Suit

Should be

WELL MADE.

It should be

STYLISH

And

PERFECT FIT.

The largest assortment of UP-TO-DATE

SAMPLES to be shown in the city

Cleansing, Turning and

Pressing a Specialty.

D. O'LEARY,

Bridge Street.

Old Furniture

Made New.